

Powder electro-charging device and electrostatic powder painting device

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Abstract

An electrostatic powder painting device provided with an improved powder electro-charging device is described herein, which painting device comprises a duct for conveying powder suspended in gas, an electrode chamber communicating with a slit formed along the entire inner circumference of said duct, a ring electrode disposed within said electrode chamber and having a substantially large radius of curvature in cross-section, a corona discharge electrode disposed at the center of said duct, gas introduction means into said duct through said slit, a voltage source for applying a voltage between said corona discharge electrode and said ring electrode, and means disposed in the proximity of the outlet end of said duct for regulating an ejection pattern of a powder cloud, whereby said painting device can maintain an highly excellent charging performance over a long period of time when the powder conveyed by the gas is charged with unipolar electric charge and also the most important performance of an electrostatic powder gun, i.e., a greatly enhanced transfer efficiency, penetration capability and wrapping-around capability for carrying out electrostatic powder painting.

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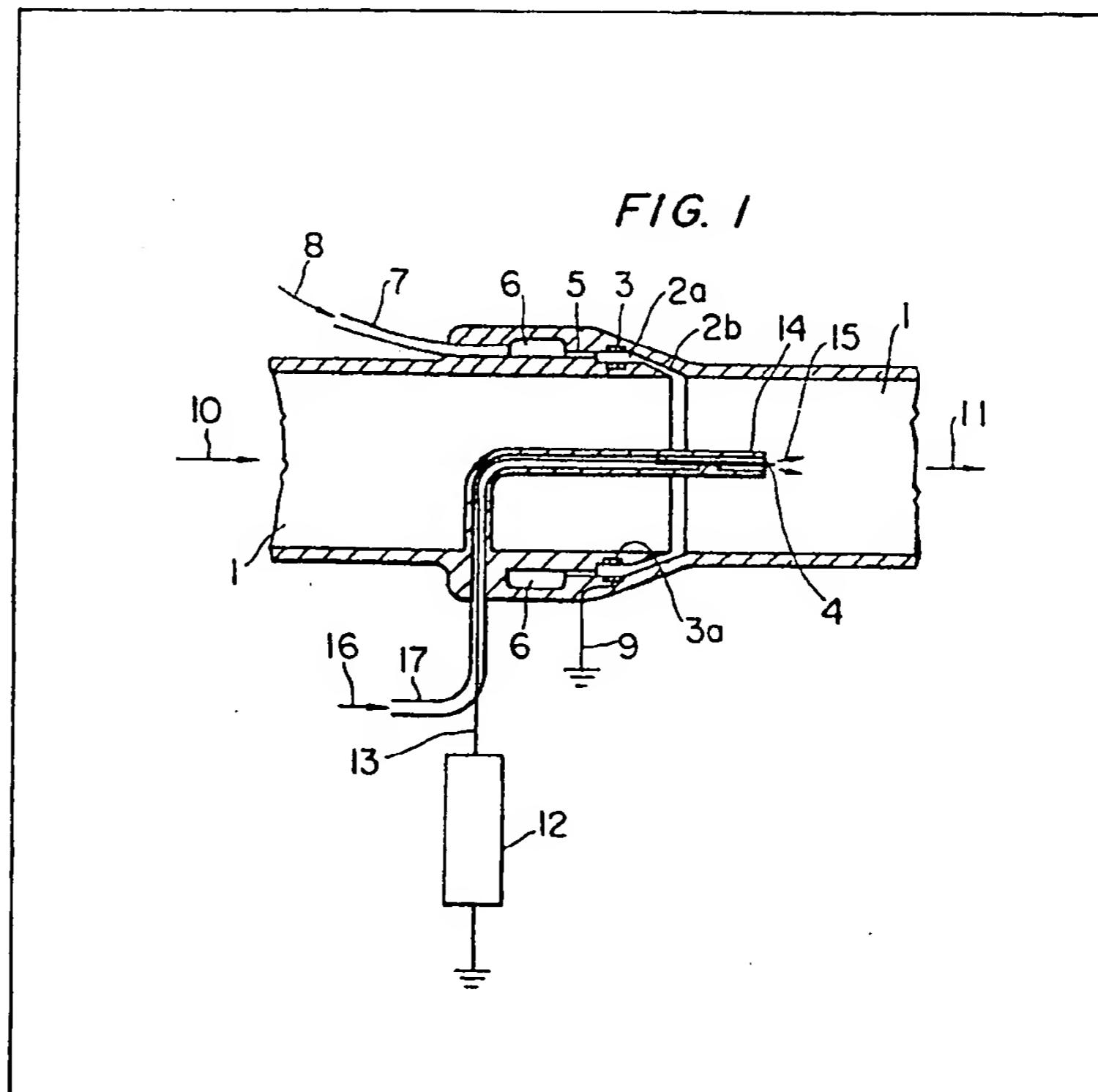
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(54) Electrostatic powder spraying apparatus

(57) An electrostatic powder charging device, especially for use in painting workpieces, comprising a duct (1) for conveying gas-borne powder and electrodes (3, 4) for electrically charging the powder. The electrode (4) is a corona discharge electrode and is located centrally of the duct (1). The electrode (3) is annular and is accommodated within an annular chamber (2a) encircling the duct and

communicating therewith via a slit (2b). To prevent undesirable powder adhesion to the annular electrode (3) a clean gas flow (8) passes through the chamber (2a) and slit (2b) and into the duct (1). To prevent powder adhesion to the corona discharge electrode (4), it may be located within a sheath (14) to which clean gas is supplied. With this device, the powder charging electrodes can be kept free of deposited powder particles without resorting to a high speed flow of clean gas or large volumes of clean gas.



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FIG. 1

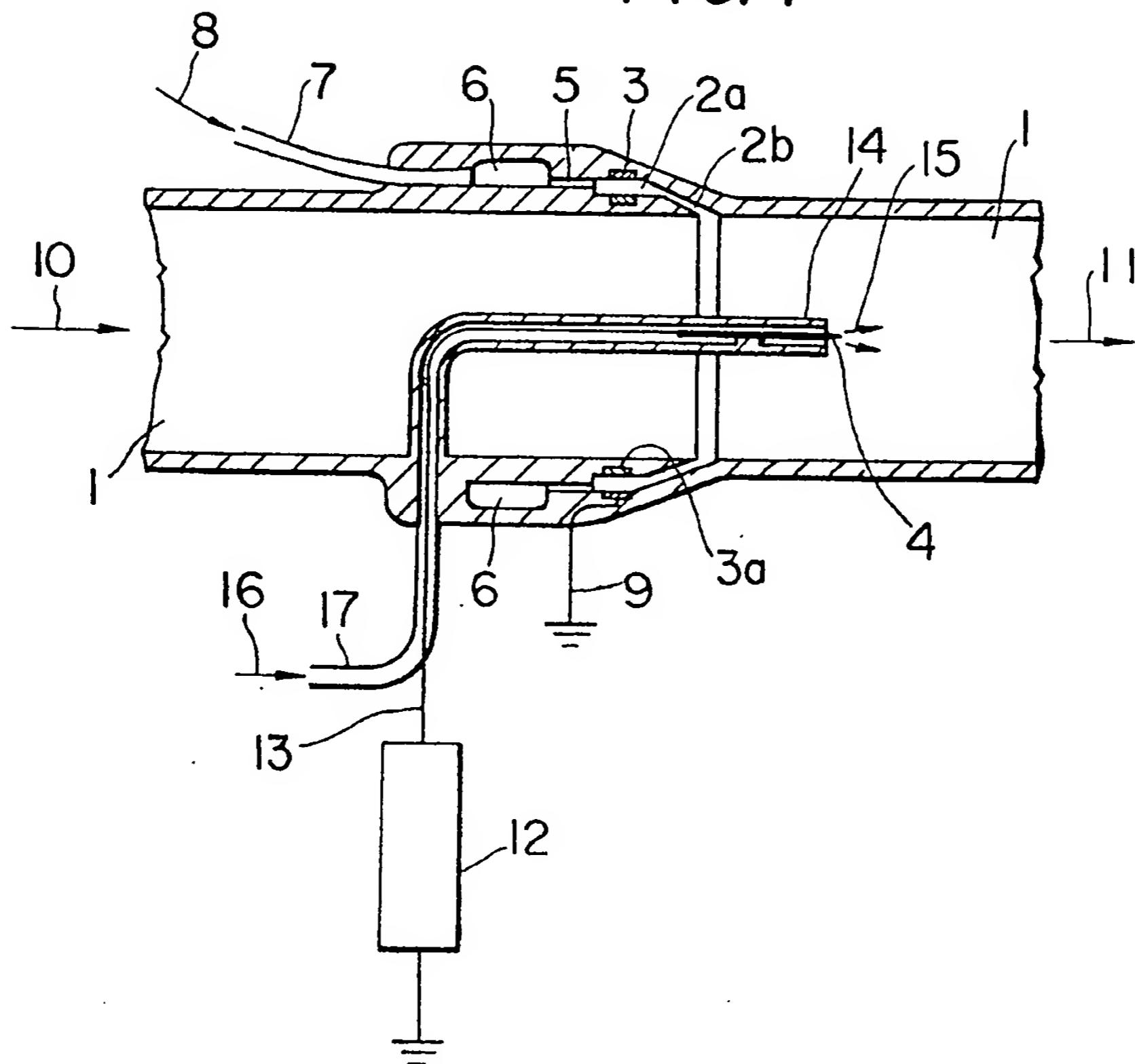


FIG. 3

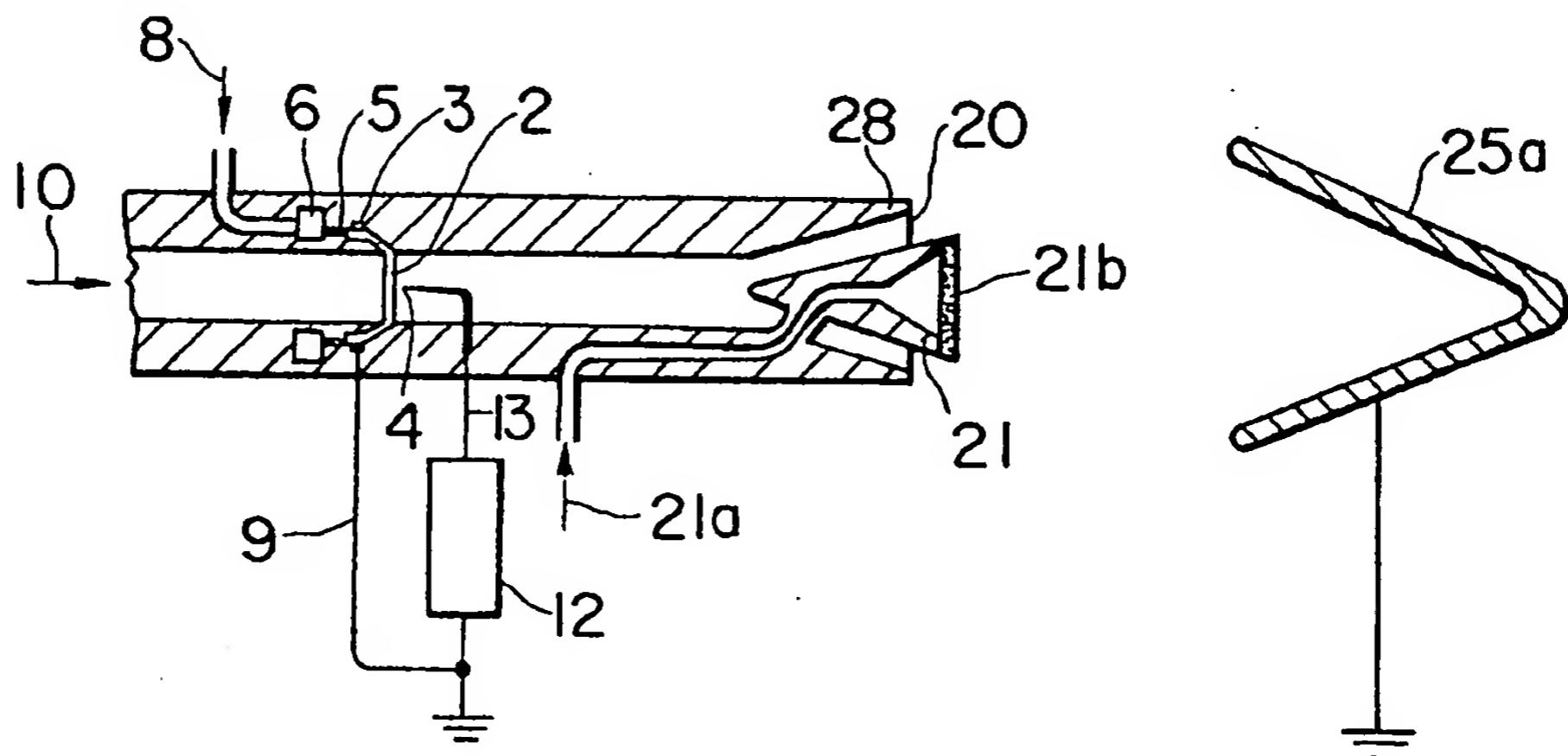


FIG. 2

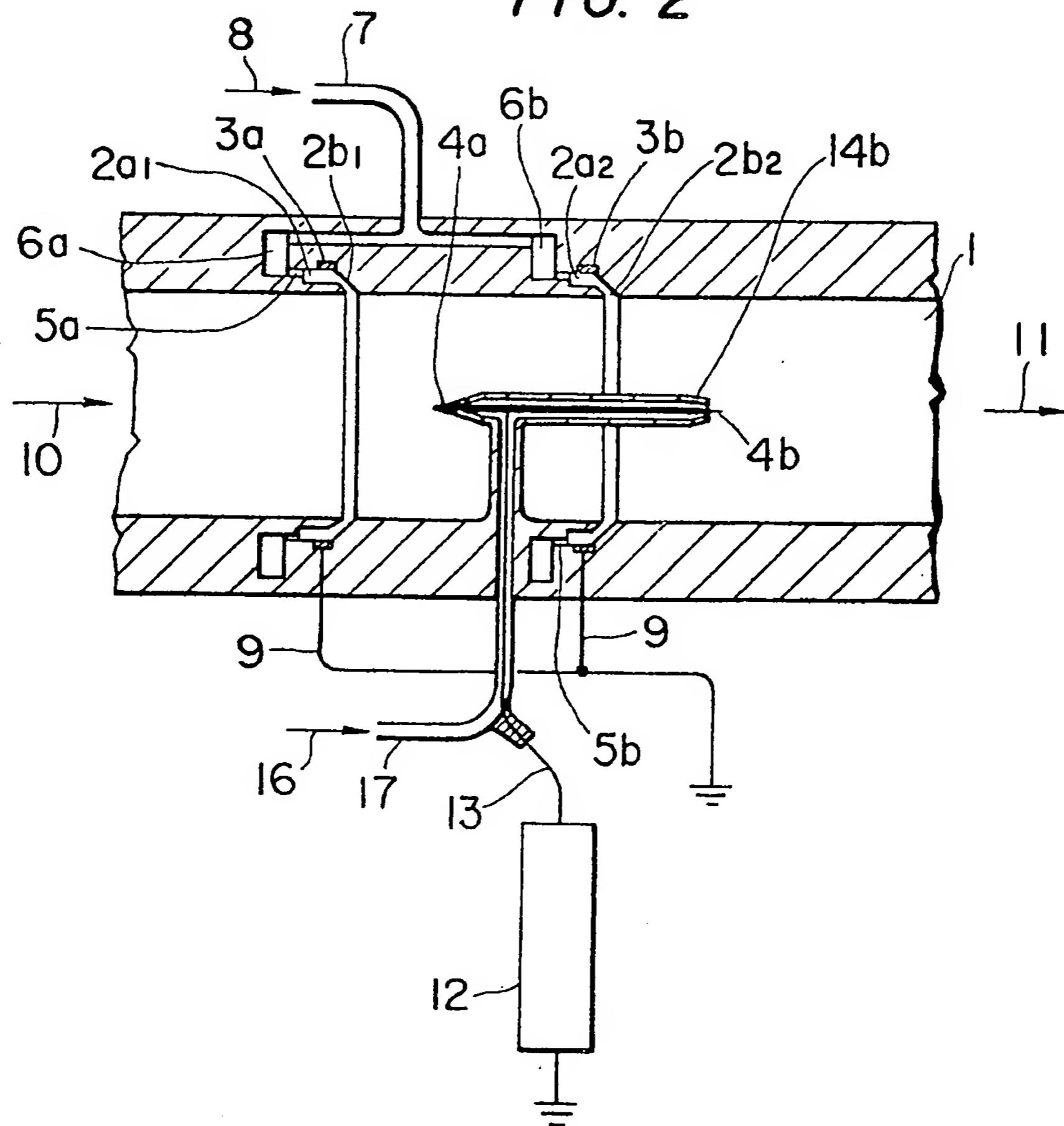
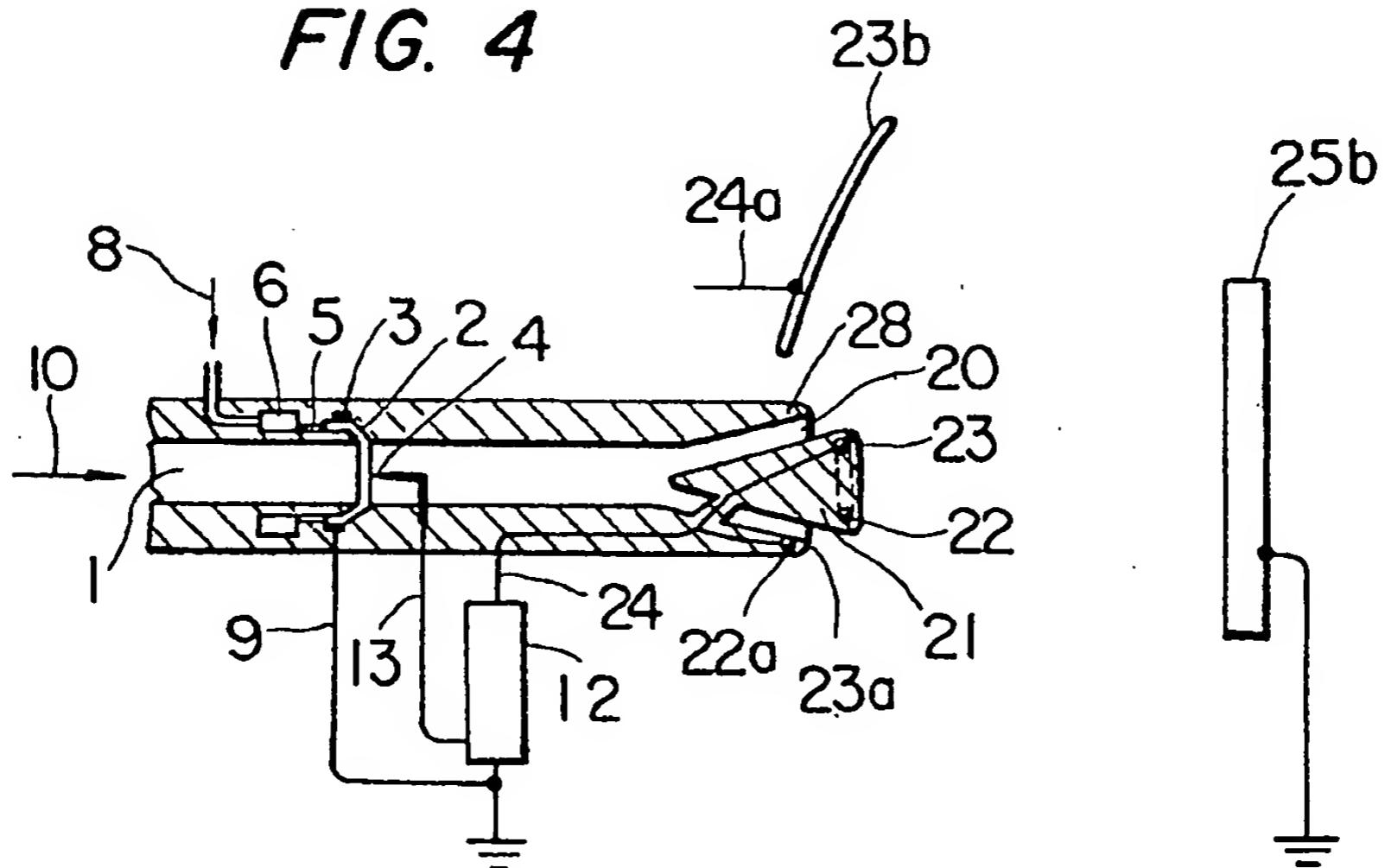


FIG. 4



Drawing Figures 5 & 6 missing from GB patent.

Drawing Figures 5 & 6 from equivalent US Patent.

FIG. 5

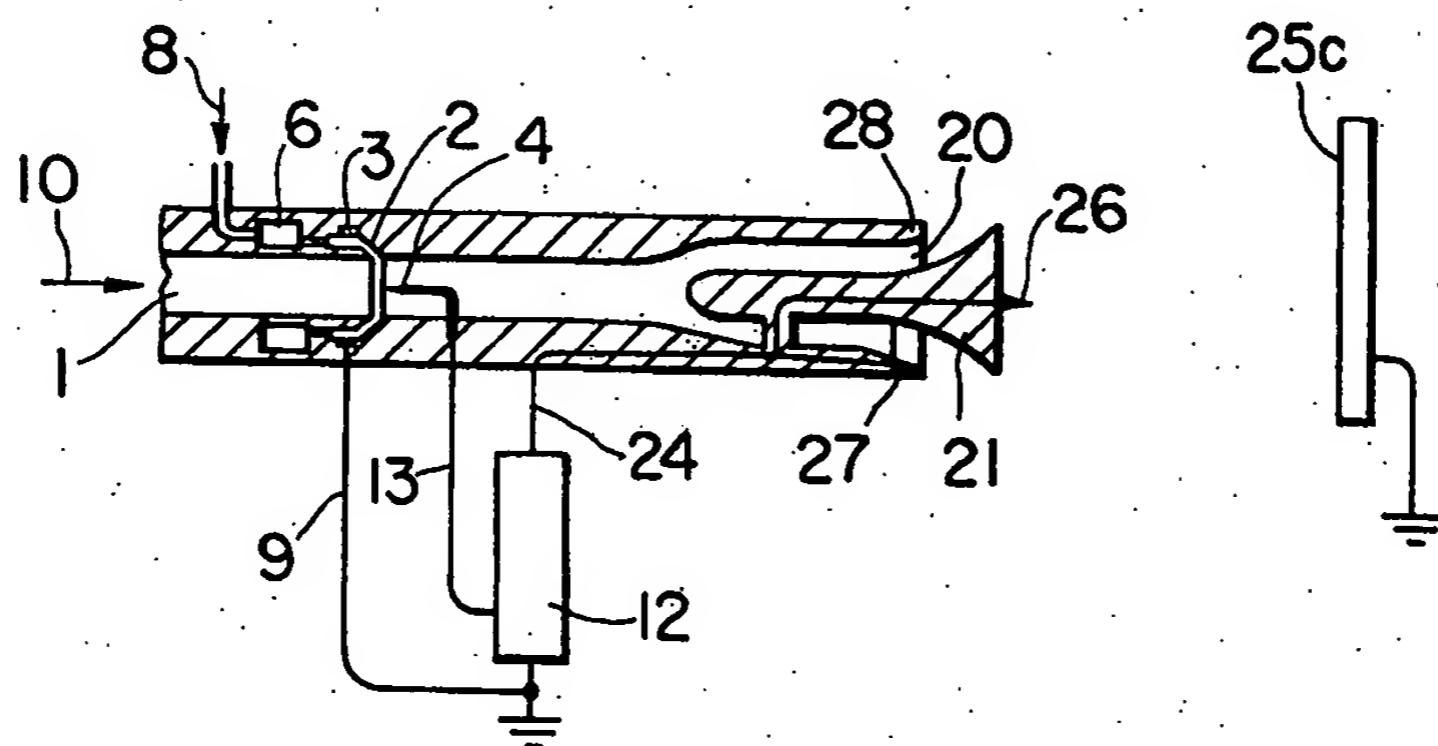


FIG. 6

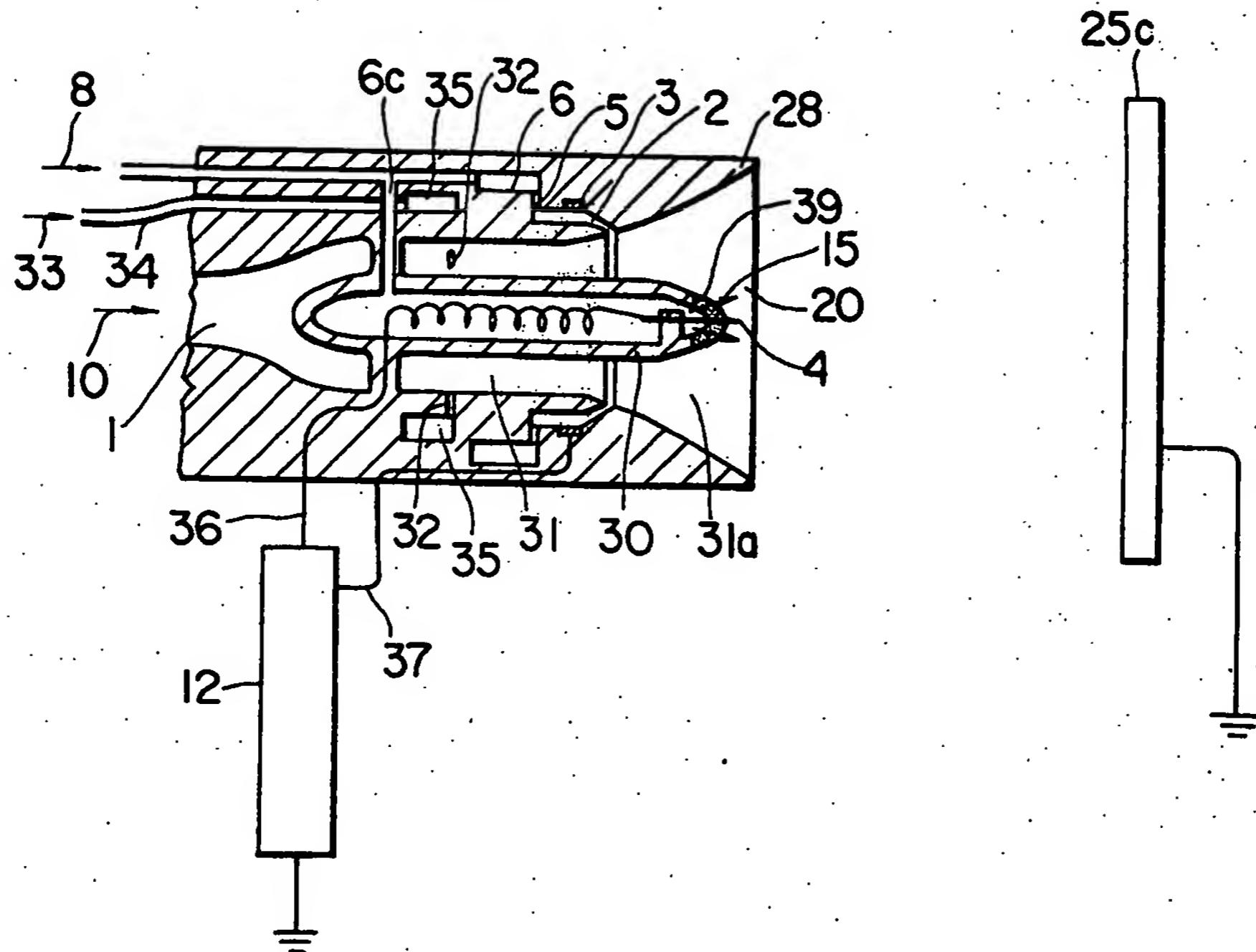


FIG. 7

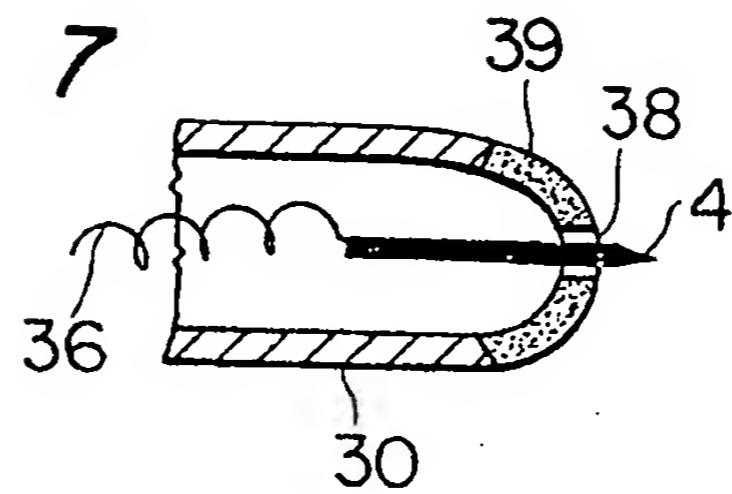


FIG. 8

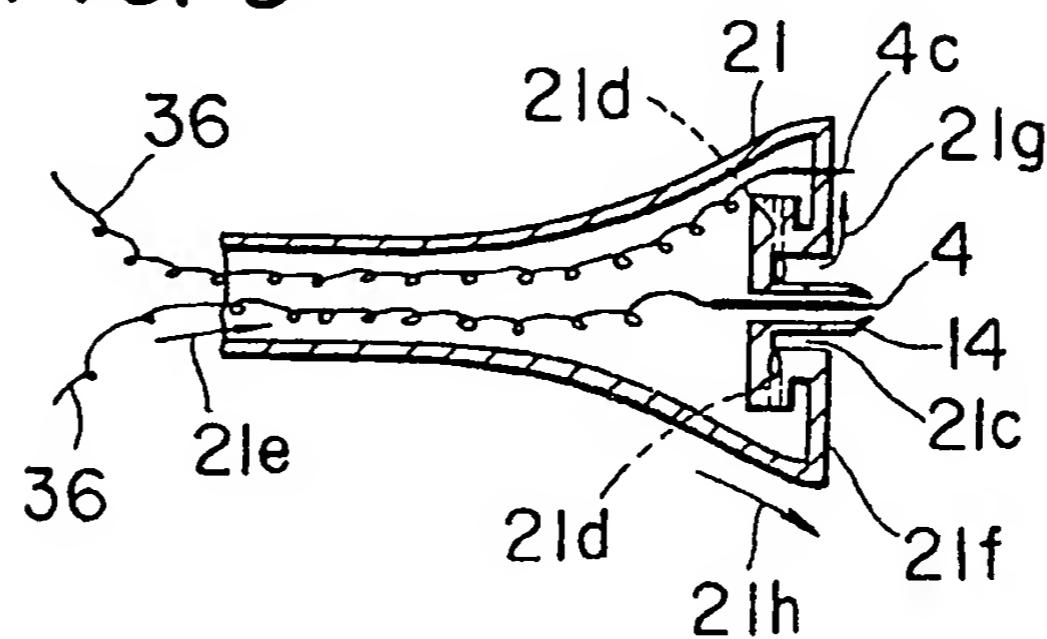


FIG. 9

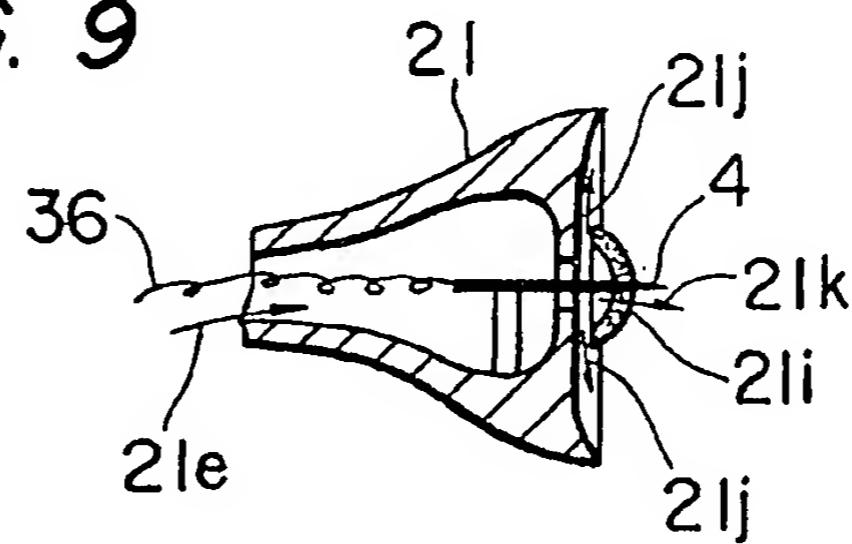


FIG. 10

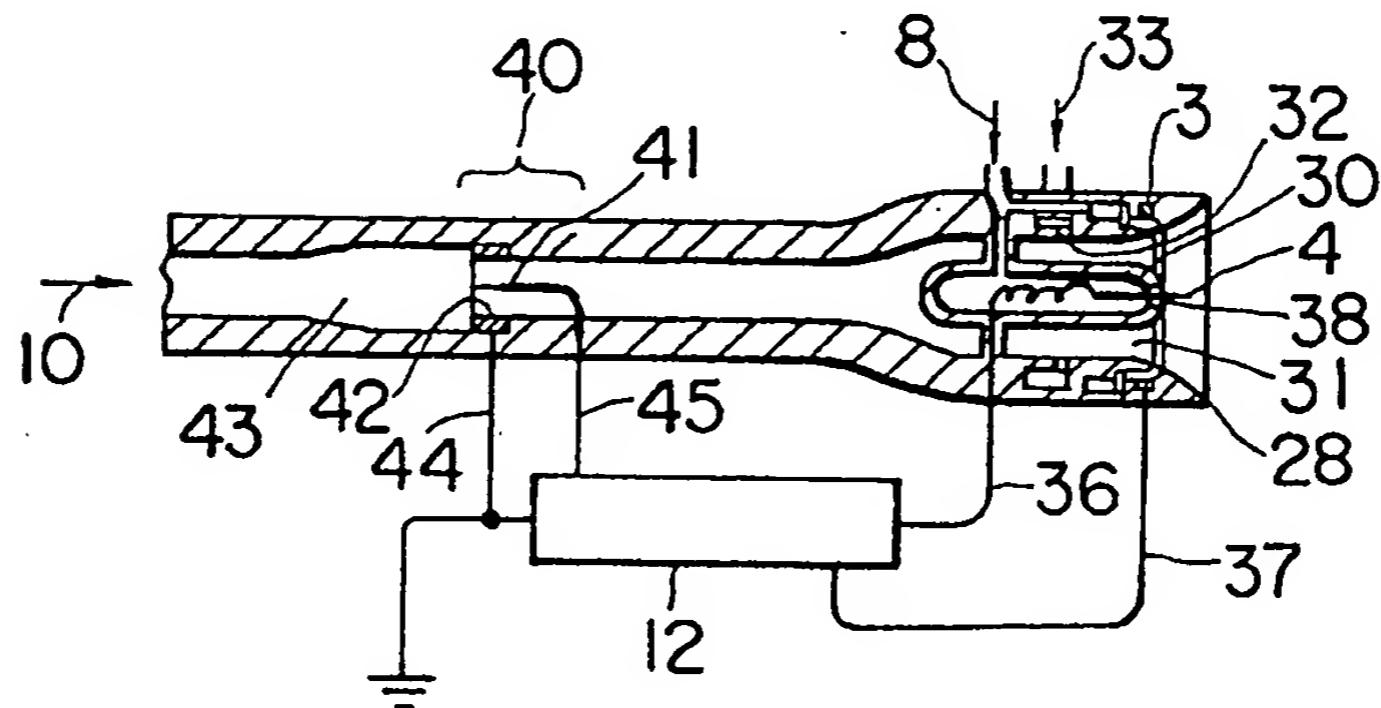


FIG. 11

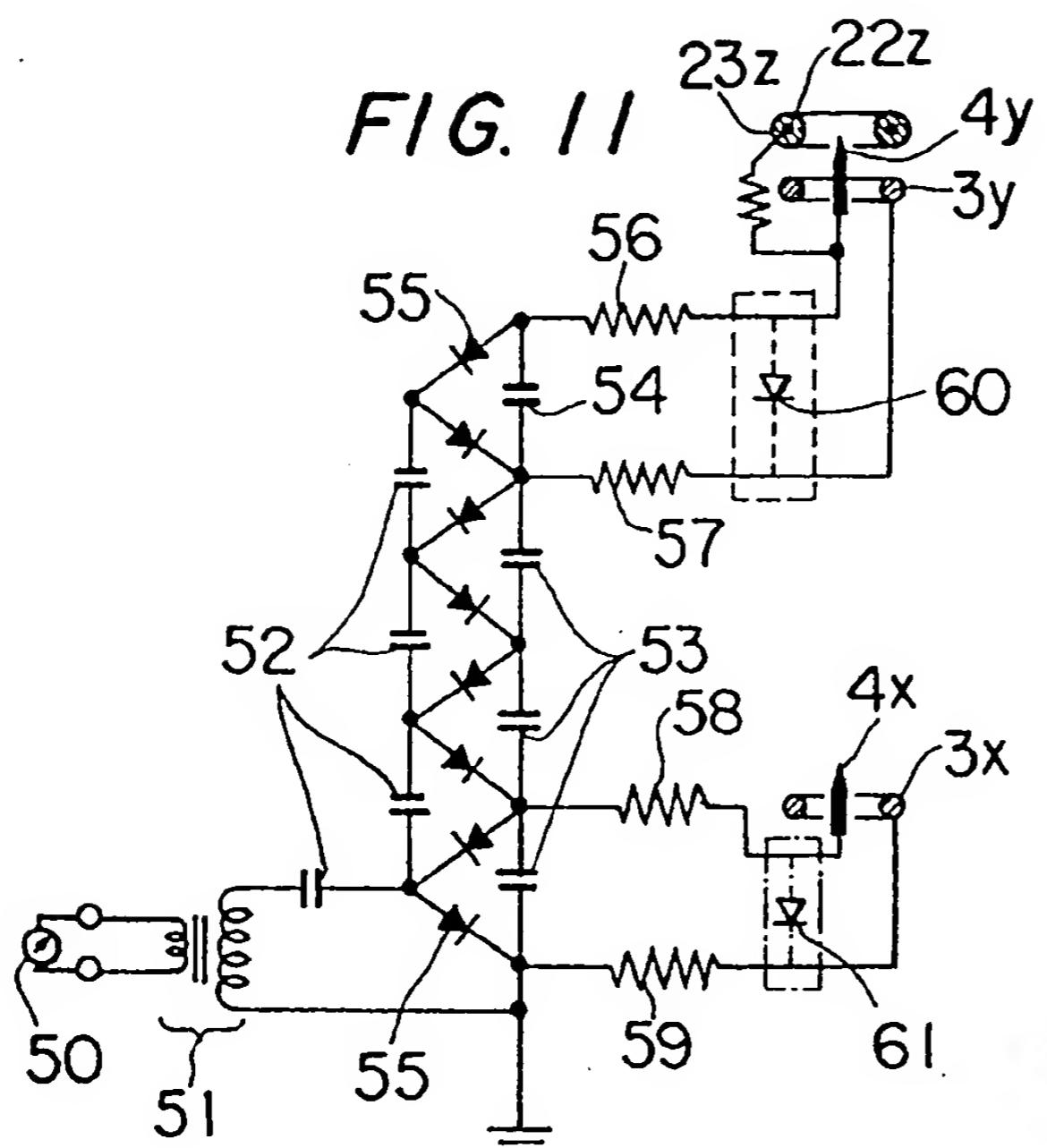


FIG. 12

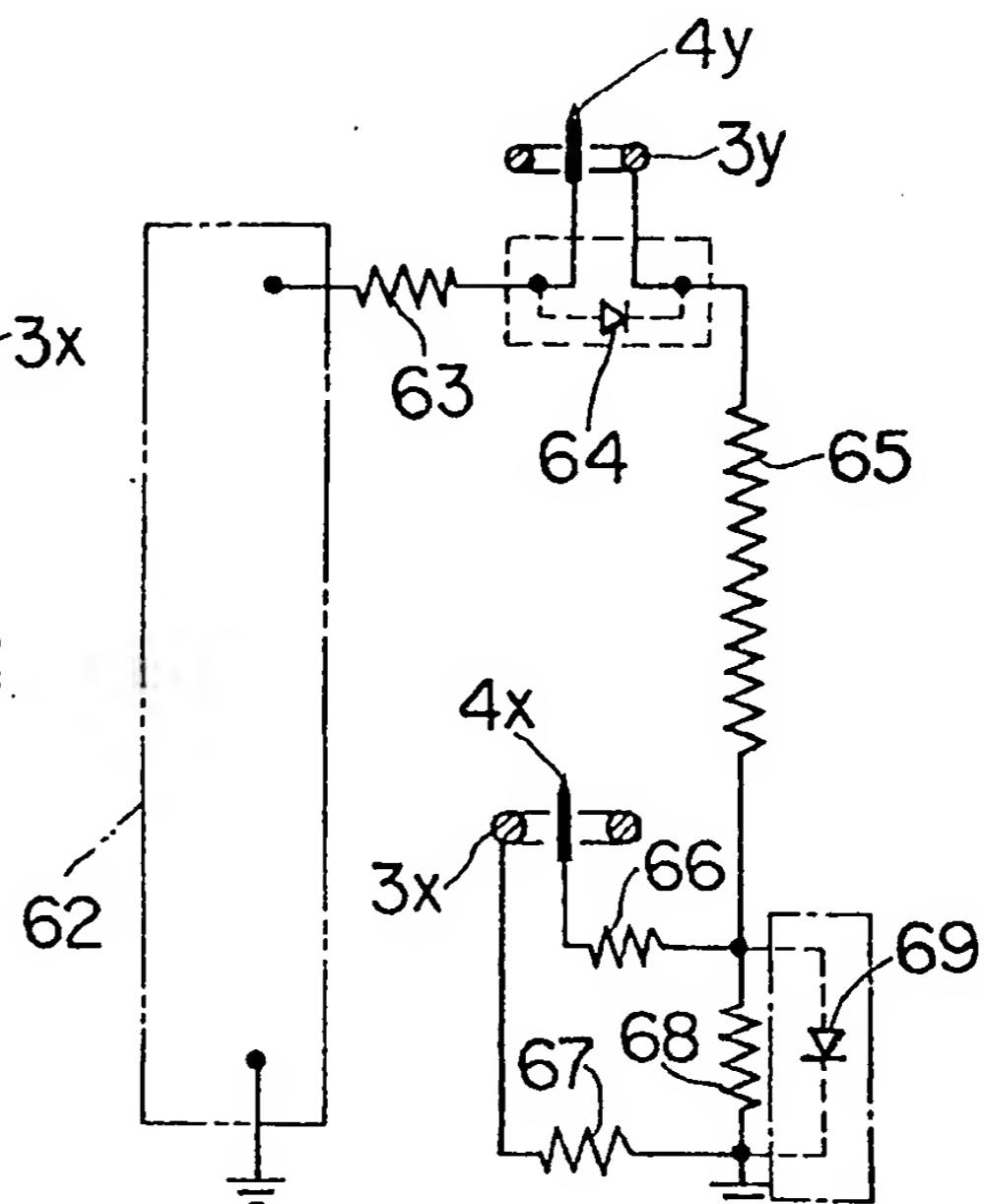


FIG. 13

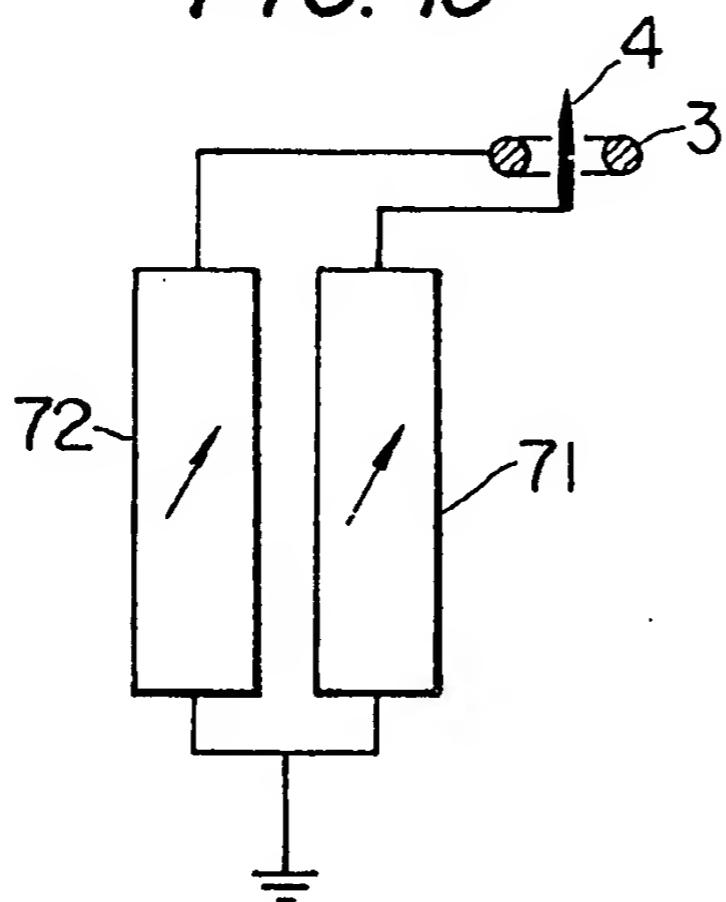


FIG. 14

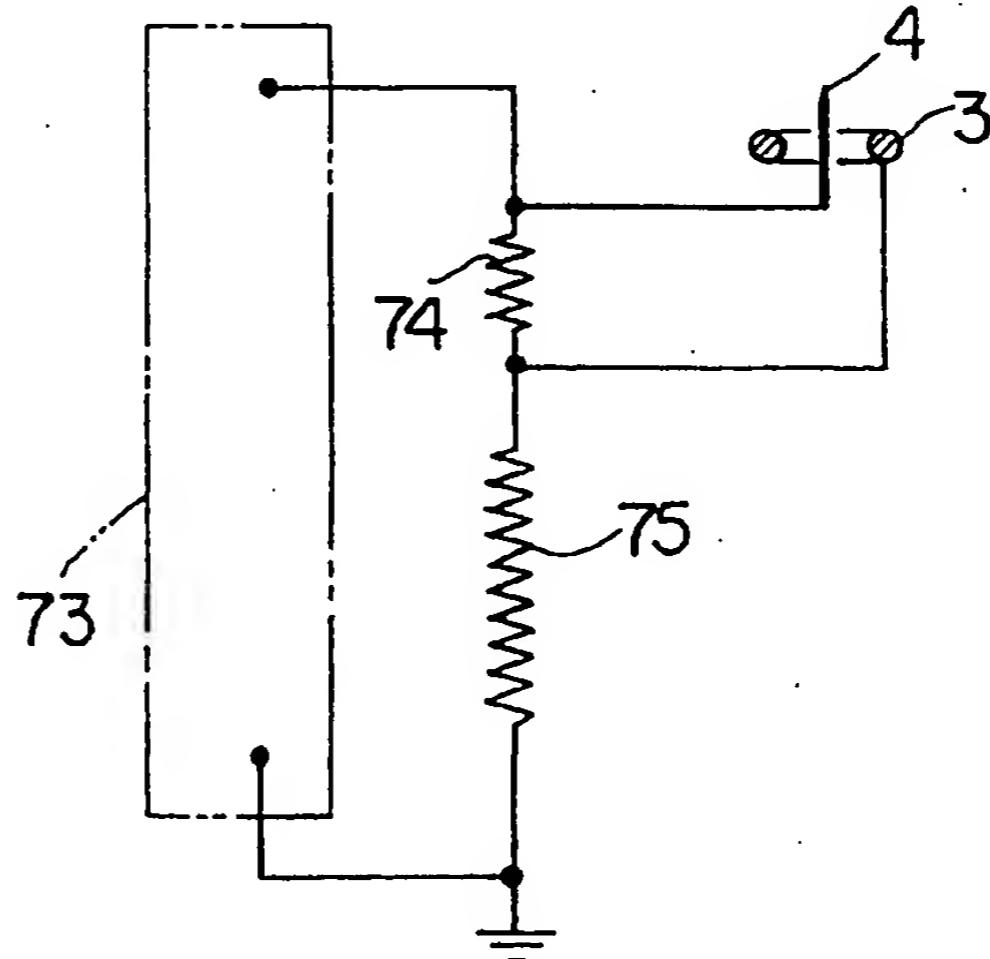


FIG. 15

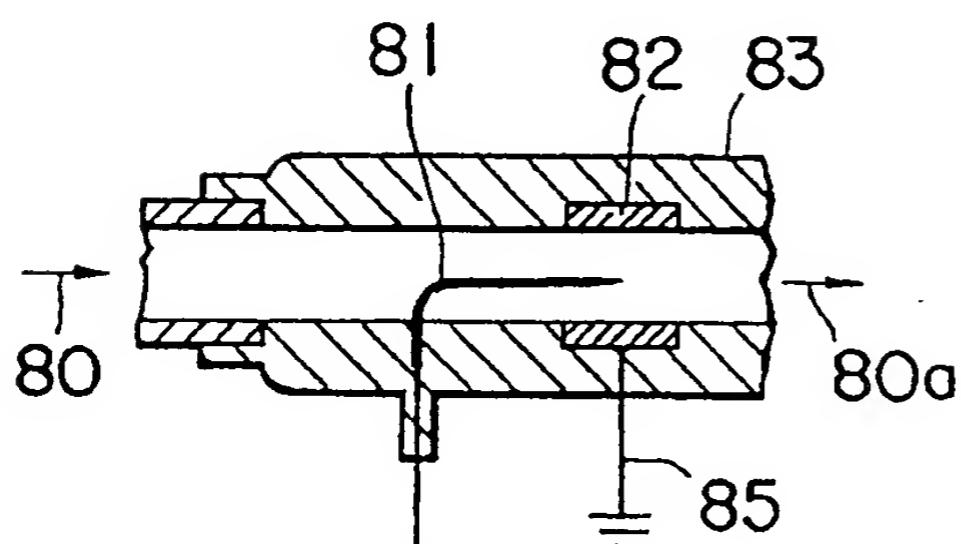


FIG. 16

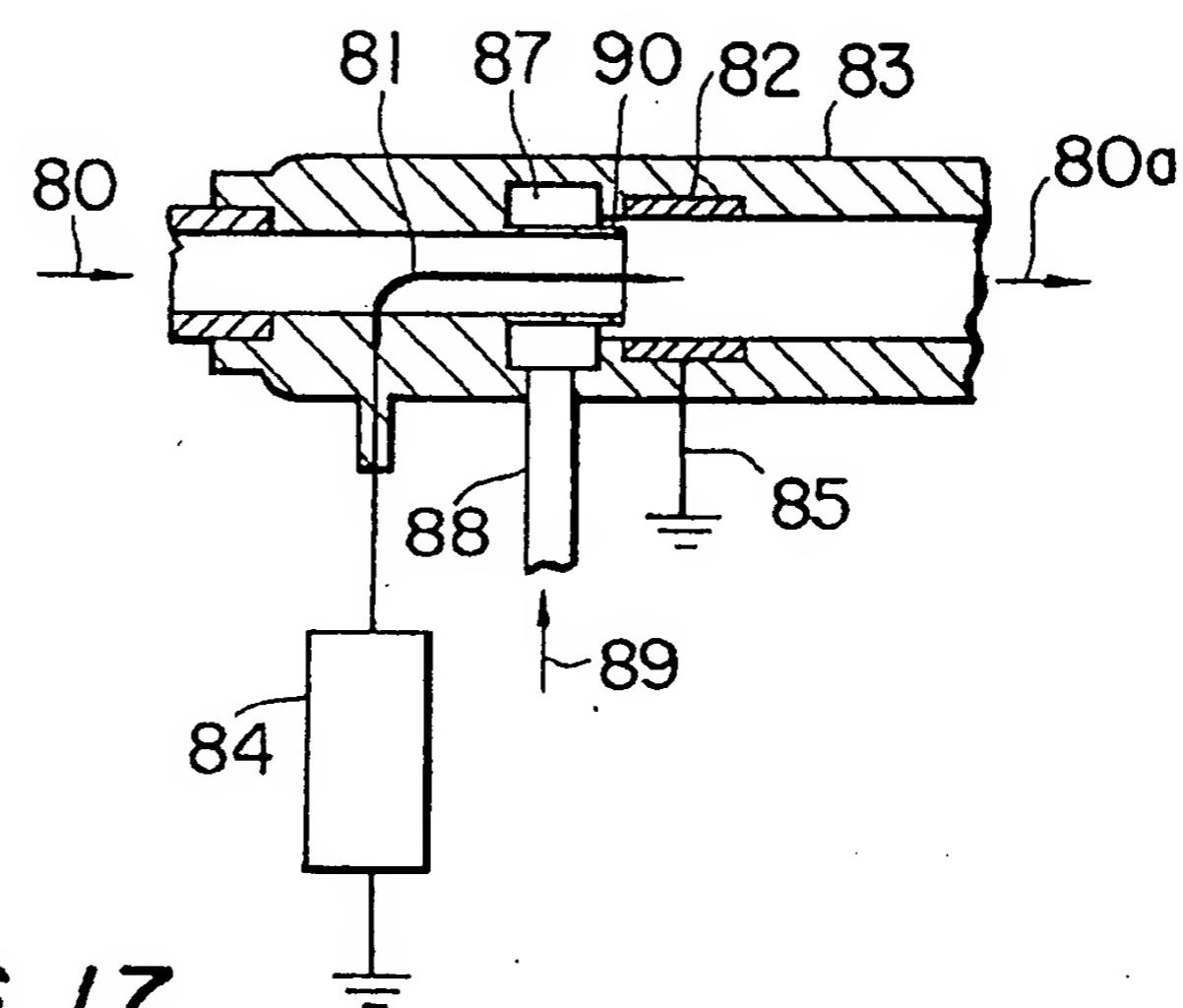


FIG. 17

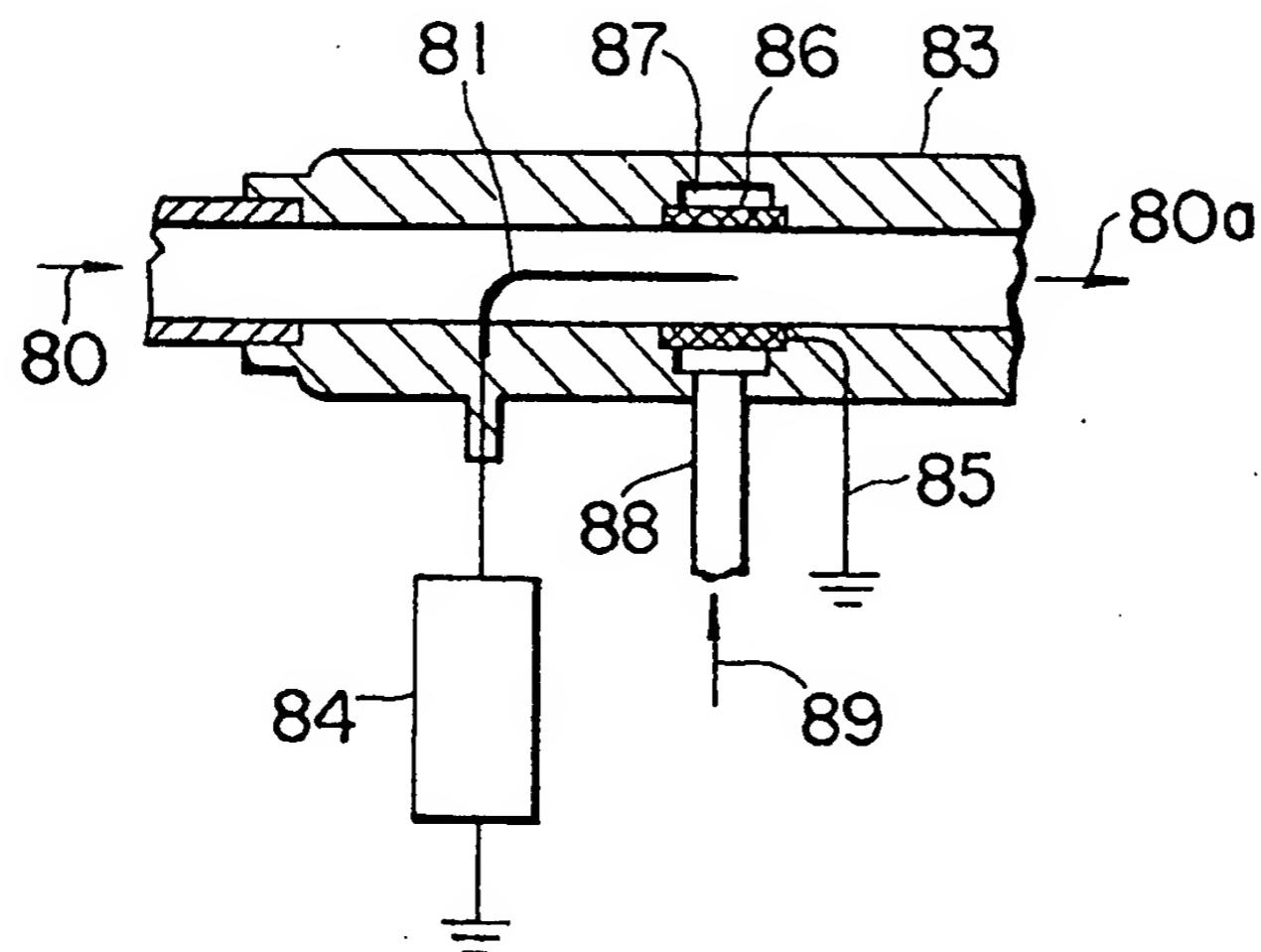


FIG. 18

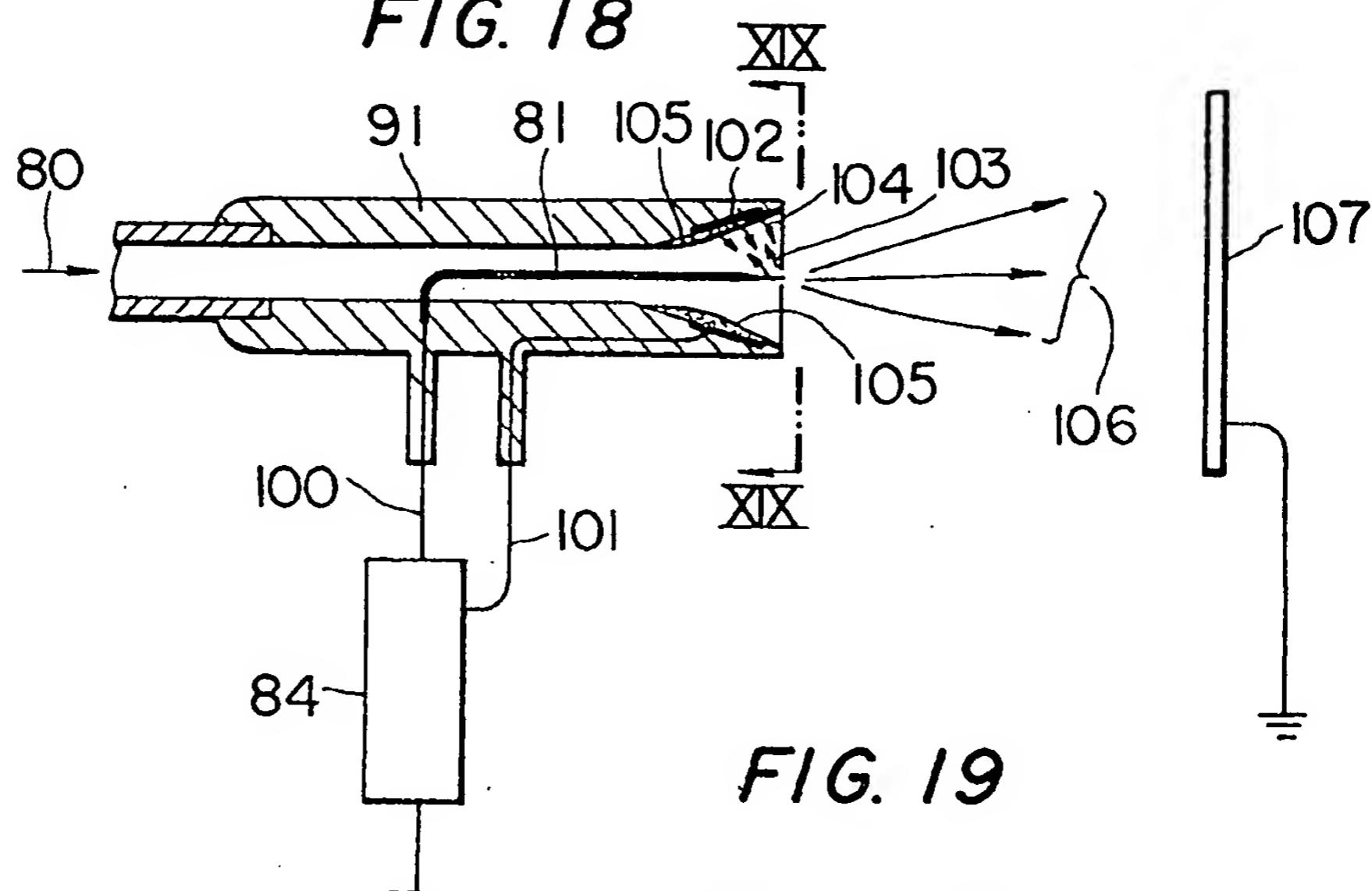


FIG. 19

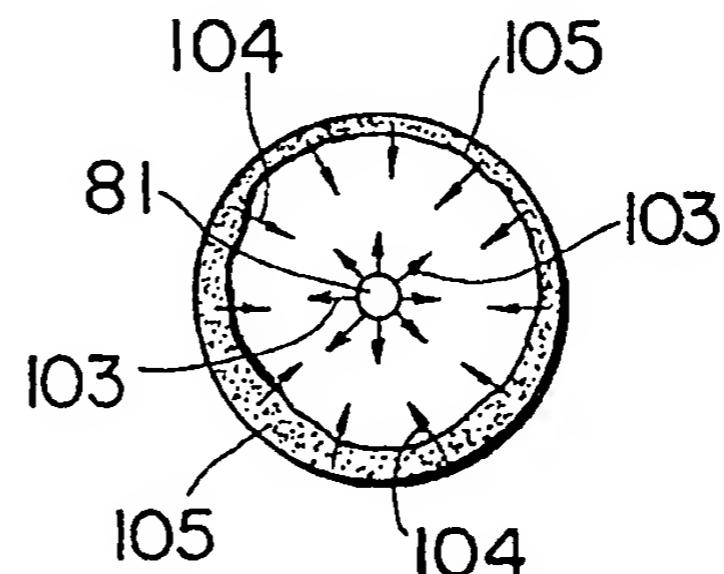


FIG. 20

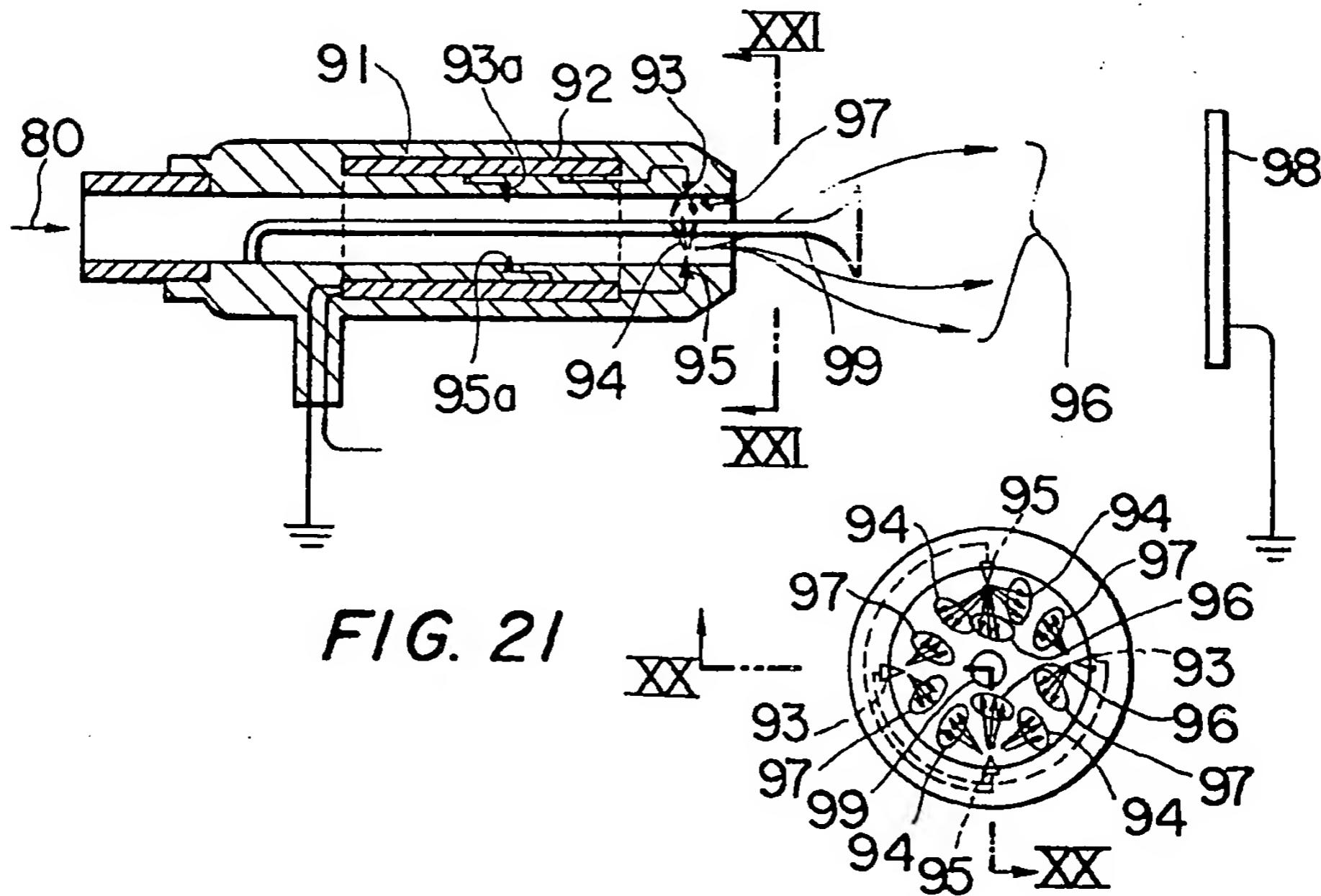


FIG. 21

SPECIFICATION

Powder charging device and electrostatic powder painting device

5 The present invention relates to a powder electro-charging device for giving unipolar electric charge to powder conveyed by gas which is available for electrostatic powder painting or the like and which is compact, simple in structure and excellent in performance, as well as an 10 electrostatic powder painting device which is constructed by making use of said powder charging device and which is excellent in transfer efficiency, penetration capability, wrapping-around capability, powder painting capability for 15 an insulator, etc.

Heretofore it has been well known in principle that in order to charge powder particles such as powder paint conveyed by gas with unipolar electric charge for the purpose of electrostatic 20 powder painting or the like, it is only necessary to dispose an annular electrode 82 on an inner surface of a tubular wall 83 forming a passageway of a gas/powder mixed flow 80, to dispose a needle electrode 81 at the center of the annular 25 electrode 82 as opposed thereto, to apply a D.C. high voltage between these electrodes from a voltage source 84, and to charge the powder with a unipolar ion current from the needle electrode having the same polarity as the voltage source 84, 30 as shown in Fig. 15.

However, in case where the aforementioned method is applied to industrial equipment to be operated continuously, then as an operation time elapses microfine particles of powder accumulate 35 on the surface of the annular electrode and form an insulator layer, consequently the current from the needle electrode 81 to the annular electrode 82 is impeded by this insulator layer, and at the same time, due to inverse ionization current 40 having an opposite polarity generated within the insulator layer begins to flow in the opposite direction from the surface of the annular electrode 82 towards the acicular electrode 81, so that the charge acquired by the powder owing to the 45 unipolar current from the needle electrode 81 is offset by this current of opposite polarity. Therefore, it is impossible to constitute industrial equipment which is required to operate continuously for a long period by employing the 50 basic construction illustrated in Fig. 15.

With regard to the measures for resolving the above-mentioned problem, various methods have been proposed in the prior art, and these methods are generally classified into the following two 55 kinds of methods.

The first method is a method in which clean gas 89 not containing powder particles is introduced into an annular chamber 87 through a gas supply pipe 88, and a clean gas flow layer is always 60 formed on the surface of the annular electrode 82 by ejecting this gas at a high speed through a ring-shaped nozzle 90 provided on the downstream side of the annular chamber 87 as shown in Fig. 16, whereby accumulation of powder particles on

65 the surface of the annular electrode 82 can be prevented. It is to be noted that reference numeral 85 designates a grounding wire. In Figs. 15 to 21 which show the prior art devices, component parts achieving the same functions are designated by like reference numerals. However, in the above-described first method representatively illustrated in Fig. 16, there exists a serious shortcoming that a flow rate of the gas containing no powder particle ejected through the ring-shaped ejection nozzle 90 becomes considerably large, resulting in an extremely large speed of the powder containing gas flow at an outlet of the powder charging device as indicated by arrow 80a, and in case where this powder electro-charging device is used 70 as an electrostatic powder painting gun, an ejection speed at a tip end of the gun becomes very fast, so that practically, an object for which the electrostatic powder painting gun is available is extremely limited. Also, it is practically very 75 difficult to achieve the object of preventing accumulation of micro-fine powder particles on the surface of the annular electrode 82 over a long period of time through the aforementioned method.

80 In addition, it has been proposed that the electrode pair shown in Fig. 15 is displaced to a powder ejection port as shown in Figs. 18 and 19, in which an opposite electrode 102 having a large radius of curvature in cross-section is disposed 85 inside of a powder ejection port at a tip end of a gun head 91 or in its proximity as opposed to a tip end of a needle electrode 81, the highest voltage is applied to the acicular electrode 81 from a voltage source 84 through a wiring 100, and a somewhat lower voltage than the highest voltage is applied to the opposite electrode 102 through a wiring 101, whereby it is tried to enhance transfer 90 efficiency of the electrostatic powder painting gun. However, in such a modified case, since the flow speed of the powder flow is normally unable to be raised so high at the tip end of the powder ejection port serving as a gun head, even if it should be tried to make a unipolar current 103 flow across the powder flow ejected from the gun head, 95 strongly charged particles 105 of powder paint would immediately accumulate on the surface of the opposite electrode 102, so that due to inverse ionization generated within the accumulated particles a current 104 of opposite polarity flows out strongly towards the needle electrode 81, which current would offset the unipolar charging effect caused by the current 103, and hence 100 immediately it becomes impossible to give electric charge to the powder within such a region.

105 Accordingly, in such a case, the provision of the opposite electrode 102 as opposed to the tip end of the needle electrode 81 would not play any effective role and thus cannot achieve the desired object. This is solely due to the fact that at the 110 ejection port of the gun the ejection flow speed of the powder cannot be chosen fast, and therefore, it is quite impossible to enhance a transfer efficiency of a gun head by means of the opposite electrode 102 provided on the inside of the 115 gun head.

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ejection port. In this case, however, since a monopolar current flowing from the tip end of the acicular electrode towards the body 107 to be painted, normally exists, in some cases the 5 performance of the gun head is not significantly lowered as is the case with the gun head shown in Figs. 15 and 16, but the painted condition of the powder on the body to be painted is liable to become unstable, and in any event, no positive 10 advantage can be obtained by providing the opposite electrode 102 in the proximity of the ejection port of the gun.

The second method for preventing accumulation and adhesion of micro-fine powder particles on the surface of the annular electrode 82 is a method in which the annular electrode 86 is made of porous material, clean gas 89 not containing powder particles is introduced through a piping 88 into an annular chamber 87 formed on 20 the backside of the conductive porous electrode 86, and by ejecting this gas through the porous electrode 86, the accumulation and adhesion of the micro-fine powder particles on the surface of the annular electrode 86 is prevented, as shown in 25 Fig. 17. However, in this second method, in order to prevent accumulation of powder particles on the surface of the electrode 86 it is necessary to eject an amount of gas that is at least one-half of, normally almost equal to the amount of gas 30 necessitated for conveying the powder, this results in an extremely enhanced flow speed of the powder conveying gas at the outlet of the powder charging device as shown by arrow 80'a, and therefore, this second method has its applicable 35 range extremely limited and thus lacks practicability similarly to the first method shown in Fig. 16. Moreover, although the device can withstand use for several tens minutes to several hours by employing this method, it is practically 40 impossible to obtain a device which can withstand continuous use for several tens to several hundreds hours.

In the method for preventing accumulation and adhesion of micro-fine powder particles on the 45 surface of the annular electrode by making use of a large amount of auxiliary gas flow as shown in Figs. 16 and 17, generally a gas flow speed at the outlet of the powder charging device becomes very large, and thereby a carrier gas speed within 50 an apparatus connected to the downstream side of the device becomes excessively large, so that it is liable to become a cause for generating the problems of adhesion of resin or the like. Furthermore, the method has a disadvantage that 55 it is difficult to stably maintain the performance of the device over a long period of time, and also according to the method it is very difficult to utilize the powder charging devices in multiple stages in series because of the requirement for a large 60 amount of auxiliary gas.

Next, as one example of an electrostatic powder painting gun in the prior art which is intended to charge powder by providing a large number of electrodes in an inner wall surface of 65 an insulator pipe and generating corona discharge

between these electrodes, an electrostatic powder painting device is illustrated in Figs. 20 and 21.

In this type of electrostatic powder gun, on an inner wall surface of a tip end portion or an inner 70 portion of a gun main body consisting of an insulator cylinder are disposed two or several pairs of acicular electrodes as projected therefrom so that a potential difference of several thousands volts may be applied between adjacent ones of the 75 electrodes 93, 95, 93a and 95a, to one electrode. In each electrode pair at the outlet end is applied the highest voltage supplied by a D.C. high voltage source 92 assembled in the gun main body, so that small spark discharge may be effected 80 continuously between the electrodes in each pair through a protective resistor not shown, and thereby powder conveyed by a gas/powder mixed phase flow 80 can be painted on a body 98 to be painted. In this type of electrostatic powder gun, 85 while it has been generally believed that a corona discharge current existing between adjacent electrodes has the effect of charging the powder passing through the interior of the insulator cylinder, this is not correct. The discharge 90 generated between adjacent electrodes in this type of gun is needle-to-needle bipolar corona discharge as is well known in the electro-discharge engineering, and hence, powder passing across the space separating the needle electrodes 95 merely has its electric charge removed thereby and the bipolar corona discharge cannot achieve a charging effect. However, only when these 100 electrodes are positioned at the end of the insulator cylinder opposed to the body to be painted and as a whole the electrode pairs have potential differences with respect to the body to be painted, a charging effect is present predominantly in the space separating the end of the cylinder from the body to be painted.

Now the aforementioned effect will be described in greater detail.

Between a pair of electrodes 93 and 95, from the electrode 95 to which a higher voltage is applied flows out a current of the same polarity as 110 a voltage source 92 (for instance, if the voltage source 92 is a voltage source for generating a negative high voltage, a negative ion current) towards the electrode 93 as shown by arrows 94, whereas from the electrode 93 flows out a 115 positive ion current 97 of opposite polarity to the current 94 towards the electrode 95. As a result of the crossing of positive and negative strong ion currents of different polarities within such a narrow space, powder particles passing through the space between the needle tip electrodes 93 and 95 will have their electric charge sufficiently removed, and therefore, the powder particles 120 cannot be charged by the ion currents flowing directly between these electrodes 93 and 95.

The mechanism of effecting charging of the powder particles by means of the aforementioned type of gun is such that due to a D.C. electric field existing between the electrode 95 at the tip end of the gun and a body 98 to be painted, a very small 125 part of the negative ion current flowing out of the

electrode 95 towards the electrode 93 would flow towards the body 98 to be painted as shown by arrows 96, and hence only the particles ejected externally from the tip end of the gun are charged 5 by this ion current that is drawn out of the gun and flows in parallel to the powder flow. Accordingly, even if additional electrode pairs 93a and 95a are further disposed at the more inner portion of the insulator cylinder, these electrode pairs will serve 10 merely as charge-removing means for the powder and will little contribute to charging of the powder, and therefore, these electrode pairs cannot be used as powder charging means. Accordingly, such type of electrostatic powder painting gun is 15 one kind of conventional powder gun which comprises a corona discharge electrode at a powder ejection end opposed to a body to be painted, and the gun is impossible to achieve the objects of providing an industrial device for 20 unipolarly charging powder within a duct, enhancing a transfer efficiency of an electrostatic powder painting gun, and providing a novel type of electrostatic powder painting gun having a highly excellent penetration capability, an enhanced 25 wrapping-round capability and a powder painting capability for an insulator as is the case with the charging device according to the present invention.

Therefore, it is one object of the present 30 invention to provide a unipolar powder charging device having a simple structure which has extremely reduced consumption of gas for preventing accumulation of micro-fine powder on the surface of the opposed ring electrode, which is 35 available in multiple stages in series through the same duct and which can maintain a highly excellent performance, as compared to the well-known powder charging devices in the prior art as explained above.

40 Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel electrostatic powder painting device having highly excellent general-purpose functions which are really ideal for an electrostatic powder painting gun such as transfer efficiency, 45 penetration capability and wrapping-around capability, by making use of the aforementioned novel powder charging device.

According to one feature of the present 50 invention, there is provided a powder charging device comprising a duct for conveying powder as suspended in gas, an annular electrode chamber positioned outside of said duct and communicating with said duct through a slit extending substantially along the entire inner 55 circumference of said duct, a ring electrode disposed within said electrode chamber and having a substantially large radius of curvature in cross-section, a corona discharge electrode disposed at the center of said duct, means for introducing gas into said duct through said slit and means for applying a voltage between said 60 respective electrodes so as to generate unipolar corona discharge from said corona discharge electrode towards said ring electrode.

65 According to another feature of the present

invention, there is provided an electrostatic powder painting device which comprises the above-featured powder charging device, and means for regulating an ejection pattern of a powder cloud and electrode means for establishing an electric field for driving charged powder towards a body to be painted both disposed in the proximity of the outlet end of the duct for conveying said powder.

70 The above-mentioned and other features and objects of the present invention will become more apparent by reference to the following description of its preferred embodiments taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

75 Fig. 1 is a longitudinal cross-section view of one preferred embodiment of a powder charging device according to the present invention,

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal cross-section view of another preferred embodiment of a powder 80 charging device according to the present invention.

85 Fig. 3 is a longitudinal cross-section view of one preferred embodiment of an electrostatic powder painting device according to the present invention,

90 Figs. 4 to 10 are longitudinal cross-section views showing other preferred embodiments of the present invention,

95 Figs. 11 to 14 are schematic circuit diagrams of means for applying voltages to the electrodes in the preferred embodiments of the present invention, and

100 Figs. 15 to 21 are cross-section views showing known devices in the prior art, Fig. 19 being a transverse cross-section view taken along line XIX—XIX in Fig. 18, and Fig. 21 being a transverse cross-section view taken along line XXI—XXI in Fig. 20.

105 Referring now to Fig. 1 of the drawings, a unipolar powder charging device according to the present invention comprises a duct 1 for conveying powder as suspended in gas, an annular electrode chamber 2a positioned outside of the duct 1 and communicating with the duct 1

110 through a slit 2b extending substantially along the entire inner circumference of the duct 1, a ring electrode 3 within this electrode chamber 2a and having a substantially large radius of curvature in cross-section, a corona discharge electrode 4

115 disposed at the center of the duct 1, and a gas supply pipe 7, an annular chamber 6 and a gas guide passageway 5 disposed so that introduction of gas may be effected uniformly from the annular chamber 6 to the electrode chamber 2a, which

120 jointly form means for introducing gas into the duct 1 through the slit 2a, and furthermore, in order to apply a voltage between these electrodes so as to generate unipolar corona discharge from the corona discharge electrode 4 towards the ring electrode 3, an appropriate voltage is applied to the corona discharge electrode 4 via a lead wire

125 13, while the ring electrode 3 is grounded through a lead wire 9. In addition, in the device shown in Fig. 1, in order to prevent the powder passing through the duct 1 from adhesing onto the tip end

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of the corona discharge electrode 4 and resulting in change of its discharge characteristics, a clean gas flow as indicated by arrow 16 is introduced via a piping 17 and through a sheath 14 formed by 5 a conventional insulator so that a gas flow 15 ejecting around the corona discharge electrode 4 at a high speed may be established.

In the unipolar powder charging device 10 according to the present invention as described above, since a unipolar ion current issuing from the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4 due to the voltage applied between the corona discharge electrode 4 and the strip electrode extends surely across the entire circumference of 15 the duct 1 and reaches the ring electrode 3 through the slit 2b, the powder suspended in the gas introduced into the duct 1, i.e., the gas/powder mixed-phase flow 10 is surely charged by intersecting with the unipolar ion 20 current layer which extends surely across the entire circumference of the cross-section of the duct 1, and then the charged powder flow goes out of the duct 1 as shown by arrow 11. In this case, since the annular electrode 3 is positioned 25 surely outside of the duct 1 while it is communicated with the duct 1 via the slit 2b, clean gas supplied in the direction shown by arrow 8 being ejected into the duct through the slit 2b, and it is possible to reduce the thickness of the slit 30 2b to a very small thickness, the amount of the gas blown into the duct 1 through the slit 2b can be reduced to a very small amount of about several litres to ten and several litres per minute even if the flow speed of the gas within the slit 2b 35 is chosen at a value that can fully prevent adhesion of the powder onto the ring electrode. Accordingly, the flow rate of the gas flow within the duct 1 is almost not affected by this additional gas flow, but nevertheless the charged powder 40 would not flow inversely towards the electrode 3 through the slit 2b because the flow speed of the gas flow through the slit 2b is very fast. Whereas, the travelling speed of ions within the slit 2b is normally sufficiently fast and directed in the 45 opposite direction with respect to the flow speed of the gas flow, and hence, even if the gas is ejected through the slit 2b at a speed of about 30 m/sec., the ion current can flow in the opposite direction to the gas flow and can easily reach the 50 strip electrode 3.

It is to be noted that since it is important for the slit 2b to hold a uniform thickness over the entire circumference, about three spacers are disposed in the slit 2b to realize such a uniform thickness of 55 the slit 2b. In this case, it is desirable to keep the width of the spacers as small as possible so that the slit 2b may be formed substantially along the entire circumference.

As described above, contamination of the 60 surface of the ring electrode 3 by the powder particles passing through the duct 1 can be very surely prevented.

The unipolar powder charging device illustrated 65 in Fig. 1 can maintain its highly excellent performance over a very long period of time, and

moreover, the clean gas flow introduced in the direction shown by arrow 8 for maintaining cleanliness of the surface of the electrode 3 can effectively act with a smaller flow rate than the conventional type of electrodes as illustrated in 70 Figs. 16 and 17 and briefly described above. With regard to the ring electrode 3, it is required that the electrode 3 has a substantially large radius of curvature as described above so that a discharge 75 current may not flow from the ring electrode 3 towards the corona discharge electrode 4.

Normally, a chamfered annular strip (ring) 80 electrode 3 could be embedded in the wall of the annular electrode chamber 2a made of an insulator as shown in Fig. 1, but the invention is, as a matter of course, not limited to such arrangement. Also, the corona discharge electrode 4 is not limited to a needle shape of electrode as 85 shown in Fig. 1, but a different shape of electrode such as a wire-shaped or knifeedge-shaped electrode could be employed depending upon the necessity.

In addition, the present invention is not limited 90 to the embodiment in which the strip electrode 3 is provided in the outside wall of the electrode chamber 2a with respect to the duct 1 as shown in Fig. 1, but the strip electrode could be provided in the inside wall of the electrode chamber 2a on the side of the duct 1 as shown by dotted lines at 95 3a. Moreover, the electrode chamber 2a and slit 2b need not be provided as two separate portions as shown in Fig. 1, but a part of the slit could be utilized as an electrode chamber.

With regard to the gas guide passageway 5, a 100 sequence of parallel orifices such as orifices disposed normally in an annular array for providing an appropriate fluid resistance such that air introduced into the annular chamber 6 may flow in uniform distribution over the entire surface area of the strip electrode 3 could be utilized. The direction of these orifices need not be at right angles to the strip electrode 3, but in some cases they could be formed as a group of orifices which are inclined with respect to the axis of the annular 105 chamber 6 so as to make the flow rate distributing resistance have a circumferential direction so that the ejected gas flow may have a swirl flow component flowing at a high speed along the surface of the electrode 3.

Although the ring electrode 3 could be normally 110 made of metallic material having a stainless property, in the case where powder has flowed inversely from the duct 1 towards the ring electrode 3 and has adhered onto the surface of the electrode 3 due to improper sequence of operations or the like, if an ion current is made to flow between the ring electrode 3 and the corona discharge electrode 4 while leaving the adhered powder intact, then melting and adhesion of the powder will occur on the surface of the electrode 3. In order to avoid the above disadvantage, the 115 ring electrode 3 is composed of an appropriate inadhesive conductive material prepared by mixing an appropriate conductive material such as 120 carbon powder or the like with an inadhesive resin.

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such as, for example, fluorine resin, polyolefin resin, nylon resin, polypropylene resin, etc. Thereby, even if the aforementioned type of accident should occur, melting and adhesion of powder on the surface of the ring electrode and resulted degradation of the performance of the device could be prevented. In this case, especially conductive fluorine resin presents an excellent performance and has a good versatility, but the material should not be limited to this inadhesive conductive material and other inadhesive conductive material could be used satisfactorily depending upon the kind of powder to be charged. The selection of the material for the ring electrode 5 is very important for constructing a versatile powder charging device, and forms an essential part of the present invention.

In the preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 1, the corona discharge electrode 4 is disposed in such manner that the tip end of the electrode where corona discharge arises may come on the downstream side with respect to the gas/powder mixed-phase flow 10 within the duct 1. In the case of treating chemically stable powder, sometimes the gas flow for preventing adhesion of the powder onto the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4 as shown by arrows 15 is unnecessary. However, in the case of charging the conventional thermo-setting resin powder paint, if the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4 is positioned on the downstream side with respect to the gas/powder mixed-phase flow 10, it is desirable to provide a sheath 14 around the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4 so that the tip end may be surrounded by a gas flow not containing the resin powder for preventing adhesion of the resin powder onto the tip end as shown by arrows 15, and the sheath 14 is desirably made of an insulator. Accordingly, the corona discharge electrode 4 according to the present invention is disposed correctly at the center of the duct 1 independently of the wall of the duct 1, and is kept insulated from the inner wall surface of the duct 1.

Upon operation of the unipolar powder charging device as illustrated in Fig. 1, it is desirable to control the operation so that the gas introduced into the powder conveying duct 1 may preliminarily start to flow through the slit 2b before the gas/powder mixed-phase flow 10 flows through the duct 1. Accordingly, the sequence of operations upon starting the device should be preferably such that at first gas indicated by arrow 8 is introduced into the gas supply pipe 7, at the same time or subsequently gas indicated by arrow 16 is introduced into the piping 17, and after these gases have begun to flow certainly, a voltage is applied between the strip electrode 3 and the corona discharge electrode 4 and finally the gas/powder mixed-phase flow 10 is passed through the duct 1. Furthermore, in this preferred embodiment, in case where the powder charging device according to the present invention is used as one part of an electrostatic powder painting device, normally the gas/powder mixed-phase flow 10 is supplied intermittently as synchronized with passage of a body to be painted across the outlet of the electrostatic powder painting device, and especially in case where the device is used as a hand gun for use in touch-up, there occurs a condition where the powder does not pass through the duct 1 temporarily over a considerably long period of time. When the device is in such a temporary rest condition or when the device is cleaned, sometimes the powder adhered to the proximity of the outlet on the further downstream side of the duct 1 is flushed by a jet flow of pressurized air as actuated by an operator, and in such a case sometimes it may possibly occur that the adhered powder flows inversely through the duct 1 and adheres onto the strip electrode 3 and the corona discharge electrode 4.

Therefore, as provisional measures including the measure against the above-mentioned accident, it is desirable to make the gas introduced into the duct 1 through the slit 2a always continue to flow in the period of time when there is a fear that the powder may be present within the duct 1 regardless of whether or not the powder flow is present in the normal mean, and this is also substantially true with respect to the gas 15 ejected around the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4.

While a first method for maintaining the performance of the corona discharge electrode 4 stable over a long period of time is the method shown in Fig. 1 in which the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4 is directed to the downstream side with respect to the direction of conveying the powder and clean gas is ejected around the tip end, as a second method is known the method shown in Fig. 2 in which the object of maintaining the performance of the corona discharge current effective for a long period of time by directing the tip end of the acicular electrode 4 to the upstream side of the gas/powder mixed-phase flow. This is because the adhesion of the powder can be effectively prevented owing to the fact that the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4 is exposed to the high-speed gas/powder mixed-phase flow 10.

A double stage type of monopolar powder charging device according to the present invention is illustrated in Fig. 2, in which the above-mentioned type of corona discharge electrode 4a and another corona discharge electrode 4b of the type shown in Fig. 1 having its tip end directed to the downstream side of the gas/powder mixed-phase flow are integrally combined and by making use of the respective effects cooperatively a further enhanced powder charging efficiency can be obtained with an extremely small-sized device. More particularly, the corona discharge electrode 4a and the corona discharge electrode 4b consist of an upstream end and a downstream end, respectively, of a same conductor wire, and a common voltage is applied to this conductor wire from a voltage source 12 through a lead wire 13. The corona discharge electrode 4a on the upstream side is not provided with a gas flow

ejecting around the electrode, whereas around the corona discharge electrode 4b on the downstream side is ejected clean gas indicated by arrow 16 through a piping 17 as guided by an electrode sheath 14b so as to surround the tip end of the corona-discharge electrode 4a. A strip electrode 3b opposed to the corona discharge electrode 4b is accommodated within an electrode chamber 2a2 similarly to the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, and this electrode chamber 2a2 is communicated with the duct 1 through a slit 2b2 along the entire inner circumference of the duct 1. Accordingly, a unipolar ion current issuing from the corona discharge electrode 4b flows towards the ring electrode 3b through the slit 2b2 extending along the entire inner circumference of the duct 1, and as a result, the gas/powder mixed-phase flow 10 would always pass through an uninterrupted ion current layer formed across the duct 1 from the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4b towards the ring electrode 3b, so that charging of the powder can be surely effected by the ion current. In this case, since clean gas indicated by arrow 8 is introduced into an annular chamber 6b through a gas supply pipe 7, and is ejected at a high speed through the slit 2b2 into the duct 1 while being shaped into a clean gas flow layer along the surface of the ring electrode 3b by a gas guide passageway 5b, it can be perfectly prevented that the powder passing through the duct 1 flows inversely through the slit 2b2 and accumulates on the surface of the strip electrode 3b, and thereby a monopolar ion current can be surely maintained between the pair of electrodes 4b and 3b in a stable manner over a long period of time. Moreover, since a unipolar ion current is similarly established from the tip end of the other corona discharge electrode 4a towards another ring electrode 3a, the powder passing through the duct 1 can be charged twice by these respective unipolar ion currents, and hence the powder is effectively charged at an extremely high efficiency. It is to be noted that in the above-described embodiment shown in Fig. 2, the constructions and operations of an electrode chamber 2a1, a slit 2b1, a gas guide passageway 5, an annular chamber 6a, etc. associated with the ring electrode 3a are exactly the same as those associated with the ring electrode 3b as described above. The powder charging device according to the present invention is characterized in that charging of powder can be achieved at a high efficiency with a small amount of gas to be used in a very compact device as will be seen from the embodiment shown in Fig. 2.

The powder charging device according to the present invention can unipolarly charge resin powder such as the conventional powder paint or the like, continuously and at a high efficiency over a long period of time, and hence the device is applicable to various purposes. The device shown in Fig. 3 is one example of the applications, in which a regulating cone 21 for an ejected pattern of a powder cloud that has been charged and ejected is disposed at the downstream end of a powder charging device according to the present invention, and at the same time an ejection end 28 of a cylindrical body of the duct is outwardly flared, so that highly electro-charged powder particles may be ejected slowly. It is to be noted that reference numeral 25a designates a body to be painted having a V-shaped cross-section, which extends in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the drawing, which is grounded and which is disposed so as to be opposed to the pattern regulating cone at the ejection port. The surface of the ejected pattern regulating cone 21 faced to the body to be painted is constructed of a porous member 21b for the purpose of preventing adhesion and accumulation of the powder onto the surface, and by ejecting clean gas as indicated by arrow 21a through this porous member 21b, the powder is prevented from accumulating on the surface of the cone 21 faced to the body to be painted. In Fig. 3, with respect to the principal component parts of the powder charging device, component parts having the same functions as those shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are given like reference numerals. In the case of employing the powder painting gun having the construction shown in Fig. 3, since a strong electric field extending from the gun towards the body to be painted as is found in the case of the prior art electrostatic powder painting gun, is not present, the strongly electro-charged powder ejected from the ejection port 20 is mainly affected only by the ejected jet flow, and hence, after it has fully entered into the narrow portion at the innermost bottom of the V-shaped cross-section of the body 25a to be painted, it is electrostatically fixed on the body to be painted due to a strong space-charge electric field established by the electric charge carried by the powder itself. Accordingly, such type of gun can be utilized as an electrostatic powder painting gun having a highly excellent penetration capability.

Thus, the present invention provides a novel type of electrostatic powder painting gun which can almost perfectly eliminate the well-known great disadvantage associated with the prior art electrostatic powder painting gun of the type that a corona discharge pin is disposed at an ejection port and by establishing a strong electric field between this corona discharge pin and a body to be painted powder is charged in the region between the powder painting gun and the body to be painted — "Faraday cage effect" —, that is, the problem that a recessed portion can be hardly painted by powder.

In the above-described novel type of electrostatic powder painting gun, the diameter of the duct forming a part of the powder charging device could be satisfactorily selected at about 10 mm which is the dimension employed in the conventional electrostatic powder painting gun, at the same time the troubles caused by adhesion of powder particles onto the surface of the opposed ring electrode 3 can be certainly prevented, and also the troubles caused by adhesion of powder particles onto the tip end of the needle corona

discharge electrode 4 can be surely prohibited. In addition, the amount of gas introduced into the duct through the charging device can be reduced to about 5—25% at most of the amount of gas used for conveying the powder. Consequently, with regard to the regulation of the powder pattern at the ejection port 20, a method similar to that employed in the prior art electrostatic powder gun can be utilized. Therefore, an electrostatic powder painting gun having a highly excellent performance which was not found in the prior art gun and which can form a sufficiently uniform powder layer up to a recessed portion of a body to be painted by overcoming the Faraday cage effect in a very simple manner, can be easily constructed.

In this connection, with regard to the means for regulating an ejection pattern of a powder cloud in the proximity of the outlet end of the powder conveying duct, it should not be limited only to the system employing a pattern regulating cone as shown in Fig. 3, but various well-known systems such as a system in which in addition to the outwardly flared ejection port a separately introduced swirl flow is employed, or a system in which in addition to the provision of a cone at the center of an ejection port 20 a swirl flow is additionally introduced, could be utilized.

Moreover, with regard to the means for preventing the powder from adhering onto the surface opposed to the body to be painted of the tip end portion of the cone 21 disposed at the ejection port, a system could be employed in which a small cylindrical recess is formed at the center of the surface opposed to the body to be painted of the cone and by introducing a swirl flow into this recess a strong gas flow flowing outwardly along the surface opposed to the body to be painted of the cone is established and thereby adhesion of the powder onto the surface opposed to the body to be painted of the cone can be prevented (See Fig. 8). Or else, for the purpose of regulating the ejection pattern of the cone, a system can be employed in which the relative positioning between the cone 21 and the ejection end 28 of the duct is made adjustable in the axial direction. It is to be noted that while only the powder charging device of the type shown in the left half of Fig. 2 among the powder charging devices illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 was shown in Fig. 3 for simplicity of illustration, as a matter of course, the powder charging device shown in Fig. 1 or in the right half of Fig. 2 or a combination of these powder charging devices could be arbitrarily employed.

A device shown in Fig. 4 is an electrostatic powder painting gun which makes use of a powder charging device according to the present invention and makes it possible to effectively practice electrostatic powder painting at a room temperature over a body to be painted having a high electric resistance such as glass products, plastics products, etc., in which powder is ejected from an ejection port 20 under a fully charged condition while being regulated in an appropriate pattern directed to a body 25b to be painted by means of a pattern regulating cone 21. In this case, as means for merely forming a strong electric field from the proximity of the ejection port 20 towards the body 25b to be painted, there is provided an electric field forming electrode 22 having a large radius of curvature in cross-section at a shallow portion from the surface opposed to the body 25b to be painted of the ejection pattern regulating cone 21 which has a function of dispersing the powder flow, and to this electrode 22 is applied a sufficiently high voltage from a voltage source 12 through a lead wire 24. In addition, this electrode 22 for forming an electric field can be disposed not only in the ejection pattern regulating cone 21 as described above, but also as an electrode 22a on the inside of an ejection end portion 28 of the ejection port 20 as shown in Fig. 4. Or else, besides the aforementioned two examples of the electric field forming electrodes 22 and 22a, an electric field forming electrode can be provided by disposing a separate field forming electrode 23b and applying a predetermined potential to this electrode 23b through a lead wire 24a.

A novel type of electrostatic powder painting device having an extremely high painting efficiency can be constructed by combining the powder charging device according to the present invention with the prior art electrostatic powder painting gun in which a corona discharge electrode applied with a high voltage is disposed in the proximity of the powder ejection port as opposed to a body to be painted. A preferred embodiment of the present invention of the above-described type is shown in Fig. 5. More particularly, in one type of the prior art electrostatic powder painting gun in which a corona discharge pin 26 or a sharp-edged annular electrode 27 for generating corona discharge is disposed in the proximity of the ejection port 20 for powder suspended in gas as opposed to a grounded body 25c to be painted and further a pattern regulating member 21 for the ejected powder is added to ejection port 20, there is additionally disposed on the upstream side of the gun, a powder charging device according to the present invention comprising a corona discharge electrode 4, an electrode chamber 2, a ring electrode 3, an annular chamber 6 and means for supplying clean gas as indicated by arrow 8. Owing to the above-mentioned construction, powder 10 conveyed by gas as suspended therein is strongly charged unipolarly already when it passes through the powder charging device according to the present invention, so that at the ejection port 20 the powder 10 is subjected to charging caused by an ion current generated by corona discharge existing between the ejection port and the body to be painted due to the action of the corona discharge electrode 26 and is also subjected to driving towards the body to be painted caused by an electric field existing between the ejection port and the body to be painted. Although the improvement depends, in

practice, upon the kind of the body to be painted as used conventionally and the operating condition, in the system shown in Fig. 5 in which the powder charging device according to the 5 present invention is utilized as a precharging device, normally the powder transfer efficiency can be improved by 5% to 15% as compared to the case where such a precharging device is not present, and this must be said to be a remarkable 10 improvement in an electrostatic powder painting device. In addition, in the preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 5, a voltage source for applying a voltage to the powder charging device and a voltage source for applying a voltage to a corona 15 discharge electrode 26 and/or a sharp-edged annular electrode 27 opposed to the body to be painted can be provided in common. Furthermore, since the powder charging device according to the present invention is quite compact and since the 20 amount of the auxiliary gas 8 to be used is very small, there is no difficulty in the combined use with the prior art gun, and it is possible to provide the voltage sources in common and to use the auxiliary gas in common as cleaning gas for a 25 needle electrode disposed in the proximity of the ejection port or as gas for regulating an ejection pattern, and therefore, this electrostatic powder painting gun according to the novel system has very large practical usefulness. With regard to the 30 means for regulating a pattern of a powder cloud which is to be disposed in the powder ejection port at the position opposed to the body to be painted, every pattern regulating member can be utilized whether it is referred to in the above 35 description or not, and with respect to the type of the electrode also, as a matter of course, every type of electrode can be utilized.

The unipolar powder charging device according to the present invention can construct an 40 electrostatic powder painting gun having a high transfer efficiency by disposing the powder charging device at a powder ejection port so that a corona discharge electrode may be opposed to a body to be painted. The details of such an 45 electrostatic powder painting gun are illustrated in Fig. 6.

Referring now to Fig. 6, powder particles 50 conveyed by gas as suspended therein which are indicated by arrow 10 pass through an annular passageway 31 formed by a central member 30 disposed in the proximity of an ejection port coaxially therewith, then pass through an outwardly flared portion 31a and are ejected towards a body 25c to be painted. Then, gas 55 introduced into an annular chamber 35 through a piping 34 which is indicated by arrow 33, is blown from the annular chamber 35 through orifices 32 into the annular passageway 31 so as to have at least a flow speed component directed in the 60 circumferential direction, so that the powder particles passing through the annular passageway 31 is swirled strongly at this portion so as to have a circumferential flow speed component, and thus it becomes possible to form an appropriate 65 ejection pattern depending upon the intensity of

the gas flow when the powder particles are ejected from the outwardly flared portion 31a. In addition, at the tip end of the central member 30 is disposed a corona discharge electrode 4 according to the present invention, a ring electrode 3 is accommodated within an electrode chamber 2 which opens at the outwardly flared portion 31a through a slit, and clean gas indicated by arrow 8 is adapted to be ejected from the annular chamber 6 through a flow rate regulating device 5 and the ring electrode chamber 2 surely along the entire inner circumference of the outwardly flared portion 31a. In this case, if necessary, it is possible to make the flow rate regulating device 5 also play the role of regulating an ejection pattern by making the gas ejected into the outwardly flared portion 31a of the annular passageway 31 through the flow rate regulating device 5 and the electrode chamber 2 have a flow speed component in the circumferential direction. To the corona discharge electrode 4 is applied the highest voltage from a voltage source 12 through a lead wire 36, and to the ring electrode 3 is applied a voltage having a potential difference of several thousands to thirty thousand volts with respect to the corona discharge electrode from the same voltage source 12 through a lead wire 37.

With the aforementioned construction, since a strong unipolar ion current film is established from the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4 towards the ring electrode 3, the powder particles ejected from the ejection port 20 after having passed through the ion current film can be very surely charged with unipolar electric charge. At the same time, a strong electric field is established from the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4 towards the body 25c to be painted, and simultaneously a corona discharge current is formed. Moreover, since the unipolar corona discharge current issuing from the tip end of this needle corona discharge electrode 4 towards the body to be painted has a far faster moving speed than the powder particles and hence it reaches the body to be painted while quickly expanding from the tip end of the acicular electrode 4, the particles which have been preliminarily strongly charged by the unipolar corona discharge current flowing from the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4 towards the ring electrode 3, are 105 further strongly charged by the corona discharge which issues from the center of the powder flow towards the body to be painted and immediately and fully diffuse, and also strongly driven by the electric field established from the corona discharge electrode 4 towards the body to be painted, so that an extremely high transfer efficiency can be obtained. Thus, by constructing an electrostatic powder painting gun in the above-described manner, one can provide a new type of 110 electrostatic powder painting gun having an extremely high painting efficiency in which a powder charging device according to the present invention is incorporated in the gun head. It is to be noted that in the preferred embodiment shown 115 in Fig. 6, a portion around a corona discharge 120 125 130

electrode 4 provided at the tip end of the central member 30 is made of a gas-permeable material so that a part of the introduced indicated by arrow 8 may be continuously ejected through a 5 passageway 6c so as to wrap around the corona discharge electrode 4 as indicated by arrows 15. By the aforementioned provision, accidents caused by adhesion and welding of powder particles on the corona discharge electrode 4 can be sufficiently prevented. In the case of such type of discharge electrode, the corona discharge current is different from that of the conventional type of electrostatic powder painting gun in that the current issuing from the tip end of the corona 10 discharge electrode 4 is several times as large as the current flowing towards the body to be painted and most of the current flows towards the ring electrode 3, so that it becomes difficult for the powder particles from approaching the tip end of the corona discharge electrode due to the 15 existence of this strong ion current, and in addition, even in the case where the voltage applied to the corona discharge electrode is relatively low, sure corona discharge can be generated, and accordingly, the aforementioned 20 embodiment has a characteristic merit that accidents caused by accumulation and welding of powder onto the tip end of the acicular corona discharge electrode can be essentially reduced. 25 The electrostatic powder painting device according to the present invention of the type described in detail above with reference to Fig. 6, can achieve enhancement of a transfer efficiency by 5—15% as compared with the conventional 30 electrostatic powder painting device, and this is a significant improvement in electrostatic powder painting devices. It is to be noted that with respect to reference numerals for electrodes and other component parts in Fig. 6, components parts 35 having basically the same functions as those shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are given like reference numerals.

In the electrostatic powder painting device described above with reference to Fig. 6, with 40 regard to the configuration of the powder ejection port and the means for regulating an ejection pattern, besides those illustrated in Fig. 6 every configuration of an ejection port and every means for regulating an ejection pattern which have been 45 utilized in the heretofore known electrostatic powder painting devices can be employed, and for instance, a coaxially disposed pattern regulating cone such as illustrated in Figs. 3, 4 and 5 can be, of course, utilized. With regard to the corona 50 discharge electrode, too, it is a matter of course that the mode of embodiment is not limited only to that shown in Fig. 6. For instance, it is possible to provide another corona discharge electrode at the upstream end of the central member 30 so as 55 to form the construction shown in the left half of Fig. 2, and as a matter of course, the central member 30 need not be so large in diameter as shown in Fig. 6, but in some cases a thin sheath-like member wrapping round the corona discharge 60 electrode as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 can be utilized.

In addition, the means for preventing powder particles from adhesion or welding onto the tip end of the discharge electrode is also not limited to only that shown in Fig. 6, but for example, it is possible to achieve stabilization of the performance of the corona discharge electrode and to prevent accumulation of the powder particles onto the corona discharge electrode by providing a narrow annular gap clearance 38 between the corona discharge electrode 4 and the central member wrapping round the corona discharge electrode 4 as shown in Fig. 7. Moreover, in case where a central member 30 having a large diameter to a certain extent is necessitated, prevention of adhesion and welding of powder onto the tip end of the central member 30 as well as prevention of accumulation of powder onto the corona discharge electrode can be both achieved by not only providing the annular gap clearance 38 surrounding the tip end of the needle corona discharge electrode but also forming a part of the tip end of the central member 30 with a porous material 39 as shown in Fig. 7. It is to be noted that reference numeral 36 in Fig. 7 designates a lead wire for applying a voltage to the corona discharge electrode.

With regard to a preferred embodiment of the present invention in which an ejection pattern regulating cone 21 disposed coaxially in an ejection port is employed as means for regulating an ejection pattern of a powder cloud and a corona discharge electrode shown in the first preferred embodiment illustrated in Fig. 1 is disposed on this ejection pattern regulating cone 21, basically the configuration shown in Fig. 5 could be employed, and alternative embodiments of the ejection pattern regulating cone 21 are illustrated in more detail in Figs. 8 and 9. In general, powder is liable to accumulate on a surface opposed to a body to be painted of an outwardly flared ejection regulating cone 21, and hence, in any event means for always removing the accumulated powder is necessitated. For that purpose, since the accumulation of the powder can be prevented, for example, by forming the surface opposed to the body to be painted with a gas-permeable porous plate and making clean gas flow out therethrough as shown in Fig. 3, the 100 corona discharge electrode according to the present invention can be utilized in such manner that a single corona discharge electrode is disposed at the center of the dispersing cone member 21 shown in Fig. 3 or a plurality of corona discharge electrodes are disposed along its circumference.

In the method shown in Fig. 8, a substantially cylindrical recess 21c is provided at the center portion of an outwardly flared ejection regulating cone 21, and a gas flow indicated by arrow 21e is ejected in the circumferential direction through holes 21c against the cylindrical inner wall surface of this recess 21c while making a swirl flow. This swirl flow achieves the function of always 105 maintaining the surface of the ejection regulating cone 21 clean.

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cone 21 at right angles to the axis of the corona discharge electrode 4 clean as shown by arrow 21g, while sweeping surface 21f of the cone 21 opposed to the body to be painted to keep it clean.

5 In this embodiment, the corona discharge electrode 4 can be positioned along the axis of the outwardly flared dispersing cone member 21 shown in Fig. 8, and in such a case sometimes it is preferable to provide a sheath 14 made of an 10 insulator and surrounding the corona discharge electrode 4 for simultaneously forming a gas flow wrapping round the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4. In addition, by disposing a plurality of corona discharge electrodes 4c 15 coaxially with the outwardly flared dispersing cone member 21 which forms one preferred embodiment of the ejection pattern regulating cone so that the tip ends of the electrodes 4c may be projected by a short distance, the cone member 20 21 can be utilized for regulating the pattern of the powder flow indicated by arrow 21h and simultaneously maintaining stable corona discharge while keeping the tip ends of the corona discharge electrodes 4c always clean by means of 25 the gas flow indicated by arrow 21g. This arrangement is quite useful as one preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Another method for preventing accumulation of powder on the surface opposed to the body to be painted of the outwardly flared dispersing cone member 21 disposed coaxially with the ejection port and also for preventing accumulation and welding of powder onto the corona discharge electrode according to the present invention, is 30 illustrated in Fig. 9. With reference to Fig. 9, around a corona discharge electrode 4 provided at the center of a dispersing cone member 21 is disposed an inverse cup-shaped porous cap 21i so as to wrap round the corona discharge electrode 4, and this porous cap 21i is fixed with a minute gap distance spaced from the surface opposed to the body to be painted of the dispersing cone member 21. Through this gap space is formed a 35 clean gas flow 21j flowing in the radial direction along the surface opposed to the body to be painted of the cone member 21, and thus the clean gas introduced into the dispersing cone 21 as indicated by arrow 21e is divided into a gas flow indicated by arrow 21k which is ejected 40 through the inverse cup-shaped porous cap 21i made of a gas permeable porous material and the above-mentioned gas flow 21j, to achieve the functions of keeping the periphery of the needle corona discharge electrode and the surface 45 opposed to the body to be painted of the dispersing cone member 21 clean and regulating the ejection pattern. In any event, in case where the device according to the present invention is employed as an electrostatic powder painting 50 device for achieving uniform, smooth and grainless high-class painting, it is a quite important problem to provide means for preventing accumulation of powder on the tip end and its proximity of the corona discharge electrode 55 disposed in an opposite relation to the body to be

painted.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 6, it is possible to provide an electrode having a large radius of curvature in cross-section for forming an 70 electric field for driving charged powder particles toward a body to be painted in the ejection end portion 28 of the powder ejection port 20, and for this mode of embodiment of the invention the system represented by the electrodes 22a and 75 23a in Fig. 4 can be employed in itself. In this modified embodiment, while voltages could be applied to the respective electrodes independently of each other, the voltage applied to the needle corona discharge electrode 4 could be in itself 80 applied to these field forming electrodes. In the electrostatic powder painting device provided with the powder charging device according to the present invention at its ejection port as described in detail above with reference to Figs. 6, 7, 8 and 85 9, it is a matter of course that there must be provided means for prohibiting generation of dangerous spark discharge extending from the field forming electrode to the body to be painted or dangerous spark discharge occurring between 90 the corona discharge electrode and the strip electrode as by making a voltage source have voltage-drop characteristics for safety of the device or by disposing a protective resistor having a sufficiently high resistance just before the 95 electrode. In the drawings, these safety measures are all omitted from illustration.

In an electrostatic powder painting device of the type in which the powder charging device according to the first preferred embodiment of the 100 present invention shown in Fig. 1 is disposed in the proximity of the powder ejection port and the corona discharge electrode in the powder charging device is opposed to the body to be painted, since corona discharge occurs from the 105 corona discharge electrode towards the body to be painted and at the same time a strong unipolar corona discharge current is present from the tip end of the corona discharge electrode towards the ring electrode, the powder particles ejected from 110 the ejection port of the painting device can be very strongly charged, and thus it is possible to achieve a high painting efficiency. However, in case where an amount of powder ejected from one powder painting device is extremely large, then even with 115 the aforementioned provision, charging will become insufficient, and will result in lowering of a transfer efficiency. In such cases, the problem can be effectively resolved by additionally disposing on the upstream side another powder 120 charging device which can charge the powder in the same polarity as the powder charting device according to the present invention disposed in the powder ejection port as shown in Fig. 10. In this figure, the construction of the powder charging 125 device disposed in the proximity of the outlet of the electrostatic powder painting device is exactly the same as that shown in Fig. 6, and in these figures component parts having equivalent functions are given like reference numerals. On the 130 other hand, with regard to a unipolar powder

charging device 40 to be disposed on the upstream side, as a matter of course, the powder charging device according to the present invention as described above can be equally employed, and 5 as a corona discharge electrode, an electrode of the type shown in the left half of Fig. 2 could be provided on the upstream side of the central member 30, while a ring electrode opposed to the additional corona discharge electrode could be 10 provided on the side of the cylindrical body of the duct. However, the unipolar powder charging device employed on the upstream side is not limited only to the unipolar powder charging device according to the present invention, but in 15 Fig. 10 is shown one example which employs a unipolar powder charging device that was previously proposed by the inventor of this invention and that comprises an annular electrode 42 disposed in the proximity of the upstream end 20 of a smaller-diameter cylindrical flow path, a needle electrode 41 disposed coaxially with and opposed to said annular electrode 42, a larger-diameter cylindrical flow path 40 contiguously connected to the upstream of said annular electrode 42, and lead wires 44 and 45 for applying a D.C. voltage between said respective electrodes.

In the above-mentioned construction, powder resin conveyed by gas represented by arrow 10 is 30 preliminarily charged to a certain extent in the charging device 40, thereafter it first traverses a unipolar corona discharge current layer extending from the tip end of the corona discharge current 4 towards the ring electrode 3 in the powder 35 ejection port, also it is subjected to further charging by an ion current formed from the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4 towards the body to be painted, and hence an extremely high transfer efficiency can be achieved even in the 40 case where the ejection rate of the powder is very large.

It has been already described that sometimes the performance of the powder charging device according to the present invention can be further 45 improved by regulating the humidity of the gas introduced into the device for the purpose of keeping the surface of the ring electrode clean, and it has been already well known that the 50 process of powder painting is generally largely affected by the humidity of the atmosphere in which the powder painting work is effected. More particularly, in the case of electrostatically 55 painting with powder paint having an extremely high bulk electric resistance such as polyolefine series, fluorine resin series or epoxy resin series powder, if the humidity of the atmosphere in which the painting is effected is low, then a potential gradient in the powder layer applied onto the body to be painted increases quickly as a 60 discharge current of the powder painting gun increases, so that a thick film can be hardly obtained, at the same time it becomes difficult to obtain a smooth painted film due to generation of inverse ionization, and a transfer efficiency also 65 tends to be lowered. On the contrary, in some

kinds of the powder painting guns in the prior art, in the case where the humidity of the space where the painting is effected is too high, a tendency that a transfer efficiency is lowered appears due to the 70 fact that the discharge generated towards the body to be painted is suppressed by the moisture in the air and thus a sufficient discharge current cannot be obtained so that charging of the powder cannot be effected sufficiently. Of course, the 75 problem can be resolved by regulating the entire atmosphere in which the painting is carried out at a proper humidity as a measure against such difficulty, but the expense required for practicing such a measure often becomes excessively large 80 and it becomes difficult to practice. In such a case, in the powder charging device or the electrostatic powder painting device according to the present invention, the humidity only in the space where the powder travels towards the body to be painted 85 can be regulated at a proper value by regulating the auxiliary air used for the purpose of preventing adhesion and welding of powder onto the respective electrodes and/or the auxiliary air used for the purpose of regulating the ejection pattern 90 at a proper humidity, and thereby the aforementioned problems can be resolved effectively. In addition, in case where moisture is relatively hardly absorbed on the surface of the powder particles as is the case with polyolefine 95 series powder, fluorine resin series powder, etc. and thus no problem is caused in the conveyance of the powder by humidifying the powder conveying air itself up to an appropriate humidity, then the humidity of the powder conveying air 100 itself could be regulated.

Some representative examples of the mode of applying voltages to the respective electrode in the powder charging device or electrostatic powder painting device according to the present invention, are illustrated in Figs. 11, 12, 13 and 15. In these figures, only electrical circuit 105 connections relating to the respective electrodes are shown, but the mechanical structure as well as items relating to the supply of the powder and gas 110 are all omitted from illustration.

In Fig. 11, an electrode pair consisting of a corona discharge electrode 4x and a ring electrode 3x represents the case where the electrodes having the structure shown in Fig. 1 are employed 115 as the precharging device 40 in Fig. 10, a corona discharge electrode 4y and a ring electrode 3y correspond, respectively, to the corona discharge electrode 4 and the ring electrode 3 disposed in the proximity of the powder ejection port in Fig. 120 10, and further an electric field forming electrode 22z having a substantially large radius of curvature and provided with an insulator coating 23z represents electric field forming electrodes as shown at 22a and 23a in Fig. 4 and a coating 125 made of a semiconductor or an insulator for preventing spark discharge on their surfaces, which are to be additionally disposed in the ejection port 28 at the tip end of the powder painting gun in Fig. 10, although it is not shown in 130 Fig. 10. Fig. 11 shows one example of the modes

of application of voltages to the respective electrodes in the above-mentioned case. In Fig. 11, the voltage source forms, as a whole, the well-known Cockercroft-Walton type high-frequency

5 multi-stage voltage-doubler rectifier circuit consisting of a combination of capacitors 52, 53 and 54 and rectifiers 55, to this circuit is applied a high-frequency voltage from a high-frequency voltage source 50 via a transformer 51, the high-frequency voltage is stepped up by the action of these capacitors and rectifiers to generate successively higher voltages at the respective stages, and at the final stage is obtained the highest voltage. With reference to Fig. 11, to the

10 corona discharge electrode 4x forming the precharging device is applied a higher voltage on the capacitor 53 in the first stage of the illustrated multi-stage voltage-doubler rectifier circuit via a guard resistor 58, while the ring electrode 3x in the same precharging device is connected to the grounded terminal of the first stage capacitor 53 in the voltage-doubler rectifier circuit via a guard resistor 59, and the geometrical configuration of the electrodes, resistances of the guard resistors

15 58 and 59, parameters of the circuit elements in the multi-stage voltage-doubler rectifier circuit, voltage of the high-frequency voltage source 50 and characteristics of the coupling transformer 51 in combination are determined so that an

20 appropriate unipolar corona discharge current may flow from the corona discharge electrode 4x to the ring electrode 3x in response to the applied voltage. Likewise, to the corona discharge electrode 4y which serves both as a corona

25 discharge electrode opposed to a body to be painted and as a powder charging device on the outlet side in an electrostatic powder painting device, and to the ring electrode 3y, are applied the voltage generated at the opposite ends of the

30 last stage capacitor 54 in the multi-stage voltage-doubler rectifier circuit via guard resistors 56 and 57, respectively, and the parameters of the respective circuit elements and geometrical configuration of the electrodes are selected so

35 that a unipolar ion current having an appropriate magnitude for charging the powder may be formed from the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4y towards the ring electrode 3y and at the same time a desired unipolar corona discharge

40 current may be established from the tip end of the corona discharge electrode 4y towards the body to be painted.

In this case it is a common practice to form the device so that the corona discharge current

45 flowing towards the body to be painted and the voltage applied to the corona discharge electrode 4y relative to the ground are made adjustable depending upon the properties of the powder, humidity of the painting space and distance

50 between the corona discharge electrode 4y and the body to be painted, and this can be achieved normally by making the voltage of the high-frequency voltage source 50 adjustable. In this case the powder charging voltages applied

55 between the two electrode pairs 4x—3x and

4y—3y are varied in proportion to each other by regulating the voltage of the voltage source 50, but it is possible to construct the entire device so that the powder charging effect may be achieved in a sufficiently stable manner against a certain extent of adjustment and variation of the voltage of the voltage source 50 by appropriately selecting the geometrical configuration of the respective electrode pairs and the parameters of the circuit elements. However, in case where it is required to adjust the voltage of the corona discharge electrode 4y opposed to the body to be painted over an extremely wide range, this problem can be easily resolved by inserting constant-voltage

60 circuits 60 and 61 encircled by a dotted line and a dash-dot line, respectively, in front of the respective electrode pairs so that the voltages applied between the respective pairs of electrodes may not be affected by the adjustment of the

65 voltage of the high-frequency voltage source 50. While these constant-voltage circuits can be realized by means of constant-voltage diodes as schematically indicated in Fig. 11, the circuits are not limited to such construction. In addition, while

70 the electrode 22z disposed at the tip end of the powder ejection port of the electrostatic powder painting device could be applied with the same voltage as that applied to the corona discharge electrode 4y through a conventional guard resistor as shown in Fig. 11, depending upon the object of use a voltage higher than that applied to the corona discharge electrode 4y could be applied thereto by adding a further stage to the multi-stage voltage-doubler rectifier circuit and deriving the higher voltage from the additional stage. As described above, various modification could be made in the above-described D.C. high voltage source.

75 Another method for applying voltages to two sets of electrodes having the same construction as those illustrated in Fig. 11 for achieving the desired functions, is shown in Fig. 12. With reference to Fig. 12, the highest voltage in the voltage source 62 represented by a frame of a double-dot chain line is applied from the voltage source 62 to a corona discharge electrode 4y through a guard resistor 63. In this arrangement, as the voltage source 62, a multi-stage voltage-doubler rectifier circuit as shown in Fig. 11 could be employed, and besides any other appropriate voltage source having a desired voltage and a desired current capacity could be used therefor.

80 Between a ring electrode 3y which is paired with the corona discharge electrode 4y and the ground are connected load resistors 65 and 68, and the resistances of these resistors are chosen so that the unipolar corona discharge current flowing from the corona discharge electrode 4y to the ring electrode 3y takes an appropriate value. In

85 this case, although a corona discharge current normally flows also from the corona discharge electrode 4y towards the body to be painted and this current varies widely depending upon the distance between the body to be painted and the

90 corona discharge electrode and other conditions,

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the current for charging the powder would be scarcely affected by the variation of the current flowing towards the body to be painted because the distance between the corona discharge electrode 4y and the ring electrode 3y is far smaller than the distance between the tip end of the corona discharge electrode and the body to be painted. Then, powder suspended in gas flows between the corona discharge electrode 4y and the ring electrode 3y, and the humidity and powder concentration in that gas will vary over a considerably wide range depending upon the operating conditions. However, the influence of these factors affecting the unipolar ion current flowing between these electrodes has a complementary relation to the potential difference between the ring electrode 3y and the corona discharge electrode 4y which potential difference is determined by the load resistor 65, and therefore, the method for applying voltages to the respective electrodes illustrated in Fig. 12 can achieve a sufficiently stable performance of the electrode substantially without being affected by the powder concentration in the gas passing between the respective electrodes, the distance between the corona discharge electrode and the body to be painted, or the humidity of the gas conveying the powder. In addition, the voltage generated by the corona discharge current flowing from the ring electrode 3y towards the ground potential is divided by the combination of the load resistors 65 and 68, and the voltage appearing across the resistor 68 is applied between the corona discharge electrodes 4x and 3x forming the precharging device via guard resistors 66 and 67, thereby a stable unipolar corona discharge current can be obtained between the precharging electrodes 4x and 3x without applying a voltage therebetween by employing an especially active voltage source. This method for applying voltages is simple in structure, is easy in switching a dividing ratio of resistors, and is available at less expense. It is a matter of course that in some cases a preferable result can be obtained by making use of applied voltage stabilizer means 64 and 69 between the respective pairs of electrodes. In the above, description has been made with respect to the type of voltage supply circuits in which guard resistors 58, 57, 58, 59, 63, 66, 67, etc. are always inserted in the lead wires for applying voltages to the respective electrodes just before the electrodes for the purpose of preventing spark discharge or securing safety of a human body. However, these guard resistors are not always necessary in the case where the electrostatic capacity of the electrode itself with respect to the ground is very small and the lead wire connecting the electrode to the voltage source is extremely short. From the aforementioned reasons, in many cases it is desirable to compactly constructing the high voltage generating source, for instance, the high-frequency multi-stage voltage-double rectifier circuit consisting of capacitors and rectifiers as shown in Fig. 11 or the voltage source 62 in Fig. 12, and to mount it on the gun body. In this case, only the high-frequency multi-stage voltage-doubler rectifier circuit could be mounted on the gun body, or else, additionally the step-up transformer 51 in Fig. 11, for example, could be also mounted on the gun body, and furthermore, various modes of embodiment of the present invention could be made such that a D.C. voltage is applied to the gun body and after the D.C. voltage has been converted into a high-frequency voltage by means of an inverter, the voltage doubler rectifier circuit is actuated by the high-frequency voltage. This is also true with respect to the voltage source 62 in Fig. 12, and in some cases it is desirable to assemble the load resistors 65 and 68. It is to be noted that of course, the polarity of the voltages used in the powder charging device and electrostatic powder painting device according to the present invention could be selected appropriately either positive or negative depending upon the properties of the powder, and switching of the polarity can be made easily by constructing the voltage source illustrated in Fig. 11, 12, 13 or 14 in an easily attachable and detachable structure and mounting it on the gun body, and thereby convenience of the user can be realized. Moreover, by employing the above-mentioned system, manufacture of a gun body and manufacture of a voltage source can be separated, and this brings about various merit in the production control. Furthermore, in many cases it is desirable to individually construct each electrode pair so that the respective electrode pairs can be easily and separately removed from the gun body and replaced for the purpose of maintenance and inspection. Figs. 13 and 14 illustrate other methods for applying voltages to the electrode pair 4 and 3. In the system shown in Fig. 13, voltages are separately applied from separate voltage sources 71 and 72 to the corona discharge electrode 4 and the ring electrode 3, respectively. This system is convenient in that the voltage sources 71 and 72 are respectively constructed as variable voltage sources and thereby voltages suitable for the object of use can be applied to the respective electrodes depending upon the necessity. In the case of this system also, the voltage source could be either arranged separately or mounted on the gun body depending upon the object of use. Fig. 14 illustrates still another system in which a single high voltage generated by a voltage source 73 is divided by a combination of voltage-dividing resistors 74 and 75 to be applied to the corona discharge electrode 4 and the strip electrode 3, respectively. Besides, with respect to the system for applying voltages to the electrodes depending upon the characteristics of the electrodes and the object of use, of course, other conventionally known methods could be employed within the scope conforming to the object of the present invention.

CLAIMS

1. A powder charging device characterized in that said device comprises a duct for conveying powder as suspended in gas, an annular electrode chamber positioned outside of said duct and communicating with said duct through a slit extending substantially along the entire inner circumference of said duct, a ring electrode disposed within said electrode chamber and having a substantially large radius of curvature in cross-section, a corona discharge electrode disposed at the center of said duct, means for introducing gas into said duct through said slit, means for applying a voltage between said respective electrode, and means disposed in the proximity of the outlet end of said duct for conveying said powder for regulating an ejection pattern of a powder cloud.

5 70 11. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 10, characterized in that electrode means for establishing an electric field for driving charged powder towards a body to be painted is disposed in the proximity of the outlet end of said duct for conveying powder.

10 75 12. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 11, characterized in that at least a part of said electrode means for establishing an electric field is an electrode having a large radius of curvature that is formed integrally with said outlet end or said means for regulating an ejection pattern.

15 80 13. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 11, characterized in that said electrode means for establishing an electric field is a corona discharge electrode formed integrally with said outlet end or said means for regulating an ejection pattern.

20 85 14. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 11, characterized in that at least a part of said electrode means for establishing an electric field constitutes a corona discharge electrode for generating unipolar corona discharge towards said strip electrode.

25 90 15. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 11, characterized in that as said electrode means for establishing an electric field there are provided a corona discharge electrode as well as an electric field forming electrode formed integrally with said outlet end and having a substantially large radius of curvature in cross-section, and to said electric field forming electrode is applied a voltage equal to or higher than a voltage applied to said corona discharge electrode.

30 100 16. An electrostatic powder painting device comprising a dust for conveying powder as suspended in gas, an annular electrode chamber positioned outside of said duct and communicating with said duct through a slit extending substantially along the entire inner circumference of said duct, a ring electrode disposed within said electrode chamber and having a substantially large radius of curvature in cross-section, a corona discharge electrode disposed at the center of said duct, means for introducing gas into said duct through said slit, means for applying a voltage between said respective electrodes, and means disposed in the proximity of the outlet end of said duct for conveying said powder for regulating an ejection pattern of a powder cloud; characterized in that there is provided a unipolar precharging device for charging the powder in the same polarity as said electrostatic powder painting device at the

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1. A powder charging device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said ring electrode is made of inadhesive conductive material.

3. A powder charging device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said ring electrode is made of conductive fluorine resin material.

4. A powder charging device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said corona discharge electrode is disposed with its tip end directed to the downstream of the powder flow.

5. A powder charging device as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that said device comprises means for ejecting gas while surrounding the tip end of said corona discharge electrode.

6. A powder charging device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said means for introducing gas into the powder conveying duct through the slit causes said gas to flow into the duct prior to the application of the voltage between said ring electrode and said corona discharge electrode and to continue to flow always into the duct during the operation of said device.

7. A powder charging device as claimed in Claim 5, characterized in that said means for ejecting gas while surrounding the tip end of said corona discharge electrode starts the ejection of the gas prior to the application of the voltage between said ring electrode and said corona discharge electrode and continues to always eject the gas during the operation of said device.

8. A powder charging device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said corona discharge electrode is disposed with its tip end directed to the upstream of the powder flow.

9. A powder charging device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that tip ends of said corona discharge electrode exist both on its downstream side end and on its upstream side end with respect to the powder flow, and these tip ends are held substantially at the same potential.

10. An electrostatic powder painting device comprising a duct for conveying powder as suspended in gas, an annular electrode chamber positioned outside of said duct and communicating with said duct through a slit extending substantially along the entire inner circumference of said duct, a ring electrode disposed within said electrode chamber and having a substantially large radius of curvature in cross-section, a corona discharge electrode disposed at the center of said duct, means for introducing gas into said duct through said slit, means for applying a voltage between said respective electrodes, and means disposed in the proximity of the outlet end of said duct for conveying said powder for regulating an ejection pattern of a powder cloud; characterized in that there is provided a unipolar precharging device for charging the powder in the same polarity as said electrostatic powder painting device at the

upstream of said duct for conveying said powder.

17. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that said ring electrode is made of inadhesive conductive material.

18. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that a unipolar powder charging device comprising an annular electrode disposed in the proximity of an upstream end of a smaller-diameter cylindrical flow path, a needle electrode disposed coaxially with said annular electrode as opposed thereto, and a larger-diameter cylindrical flow path continuously provided at the upstream of said annular electrode, and adapted to have a voltage applied between said respective electrode, is employed as said unipolar precharging device disposed at the upstream of said duct for conveying said powder.

19. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that said duct for conveying powder comprises means for introducing gas into said duct from an inner wall surface thereof so as to have a flow speed component in a circumferential direction in cross-section of an ejection port, in the proximity of the outlet end of said duct, as said means for regulating an ejection pattern.

20. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 19, characterized in that said duct for conveying powder comprises a guide piece that is coaxial with said duct so that said duct may have an annular cross-section of its inner space in the proximity of its outlet end.

21. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that said guide piece is provided with a corona discharge electrode at least at one or both of the outer and inner ends of said guide piece.

22. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that said duct for conveying powder is provided with a dispersing cone in the proximity of the outlet end thereof as said means for regulating an ejection pattern.

23. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that said dispersing cone is provided with a corona discharge electrode integrally thereto.

24. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 23, characterized in that said dispersing cone forms a part of said guide piece.

25. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that a corona discharge electrode disposed in the proximity of the outlet end of said duct for conveying powder, is provided with means for ejecting gas while surrounding said corona discharge electrode.

26. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that at least a part of the proximity of the outlet end of said duct for conveying powder, said guide piece, said dispersing cone, and a mount base and its proximity of said corona discharge electrode, is formed of a porous gas-permeable member, and there is provided means for making gas flow out through said porous gas-permeable member.

27. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 22, characterized in that said device comprises means for forming a high speed gas flow along a surface of said dispersing cone opposed to a body to be painted.

28. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that said means for applying a voltage between said respective electrodes, supplies said voltage from desired stages of a high-frequency multi-stage voltage doubler rectifier circuit.

29. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that said corona discharge electrode is connected to a voltage source, and said ring electrode is connected to a load resistor so that an appropriate potential difference may be established between said respective electrodes.

30. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that said corona discharge electrode and said ring electrode are respectively connected to a voltage source and a voltage-divided point on its load resistor so that an appropriate potential difference may be established between said respective electrodes.

31. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that said corona discharge electrode and said ring electrode are respectively connected to separate voltage sources which are independent of each other.

32. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 28, characterized in that said corona discharge electrode and said ring electrode are associated with a constant-voltage circuit for maintaining a substantially constant voltage between said respective electrodes over the adjustable range of the voltage of said voltage source.

33. An electrostatic powder painting device as claimed in Claim 32, characterized in that said constant-voltage circuit includes a Zener diode which operates within the range where a constant-voltage property is presented.